Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs
money, hence benefit
by other men's experi-
ence. ROYAL WEST
END at Rs. 185 is the
greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE &
MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO 85. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
10th April ..	Kalyan ..	8987
12th " ..	Konigin Luise‡	10,785 Extra Medical Inspection at 4 p m
17th " ..	Manora ..	7885
24th " ..	Khiva† ..	947
1st May ..	Sardinia ..	6580
8th " ..	Margha ..	8,258
15th " ..	Morea ..	10890

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

†† The s.s. "Konigin Luise" is dalayed but will now definitely sail on the 12th April.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May ..	Naldera ..	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS & CHINA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
12th April ..	Dunera ..	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th April ..	Linga ..	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage	Arrival.	Departure
Koyei Maru	T. Iwashina	4739	20th March	8th Apsll
Sanno Maru	Y. Nishi	3441	3rd April	10th April
Tottomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3356	30th March	11th April
Fukkai Maru	S. Turu	3830	3rd April	14th April
Kenkon Maru No. 3	...	3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T. Itani	5865	15th April	22nd April
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5831	12th April	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	29th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
‡Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	3170	8th May	15th May

‡Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Sadpa Maru..	R. Yano	26th Mar	11th Apl	Japan
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakatake.	15th Apl	25th April	"
Saigon Maru	S. [illegible]	15th Apl	26th Apl	..
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th Apl.	5th May.	,,
Burma Maru.	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Fort, Bombay.
[illegible] Building, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

14th April 1920.
8th June 1920. (Approximate).

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

		Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	......	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	....	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	....	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital .... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ...... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital .... Rs. 1,50,[illegible],368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gajan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ...... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND .... Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
[illegible] Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid about 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HAT.

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	— at Rs.	15	0	0	each
Georgette Hats	— — at ,,	15	0	0	,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0	,,
Tameshanta Hats	— at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8	0	,,

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL

at which to put up at in Railway is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. [illegible]

INSURANCE.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN PAINT AND VARNISH Mfg. Co.
273, NAIGAUM ROAD, DADAR BOMBAY. Tel. No. 2308.

ZINC OXIDE POWDER
(MADE BY MIRZA'S PATENT)
MANUFACTURERS
OF
MOIST AND READYMIXED
PAINTS

SPECIALIST
FOR
FIREPROOF-GRAPHITE
AND
ALUMINIUM AND SIGNAL RED PAINTS
AND
WATERPROOF VARNISHES

All Paints are made from carefully selected materials after analysis in our Chemical Laboratory.

REPUTATION
CAN NOT BE PURCHASED
BUT MUST BE EARNED

THE
New Water Proof
Over Coats
O.
Mackintoshes
Which Supplied
by
K. C. MARROTT
189-91, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

Enjoy This Distinction
Fresh Shipments
Expected Shortly
Stock May Exhaust
Like Last Year.
To Avoid Disappointments

Register Your Orders Now
Prices Rs 10/—To 15/—
New Pit Hats Sola Hats
Rs 2/—Each.
Secondhand Water Proof
Over Coats Great Coats
Rs 5/—To 10/—Each

JUGMOHANDAS
RUGNATHDAS & CO.,
Goldsmiths and
Jewellers,
249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."
TEL. No. 949.
F[illegible] of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES
RESHARPENED.,
Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Arbenz and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model in satin-lined Nickel case, Rs. 12 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Cornaglia) Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 7th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.829 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7 "
Dew Point	70.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.688 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0 "
Maximum temparature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do do.	76.3 "
General Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW, WNW NW.
Movement of Wind	145 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the [illegible] week. Hour stated in Bombay [illegible]. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time, h.	m.	Depth on Still, ft.	in.	Day of Month.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Apl						Apl.					
Thu.	8	m	1	29	26	0	8	m	7	31	16	7
			2	16a	26	6			8	3a	19	8
Fri	9	m	1	59	25	3	9	m	8	2	17	8
			2	50a	25	9			8	43a	20	5
Sat.	10	m	2	32	24	6	10	m	8	30	18	1
			3	30a	25	1			9	33a	21	0
Sun.	11	m	3	12	23	10	11	m	9	31	18	11
			4	25a	24	6			11	12a	21	5
Mon.	12	m	4	24	23	3	12	m	10	40	19	6
			5	42a	24	4						
Tues.	13	m	5	56	23	2	13	m	1	2	21	0
			7	12a	24	7			0	18a	19	9
Wed.	14	m	7	26	23	9	14	m	2	1	20	1
			8	18a	25	3			1	41a	19	4

April 8 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 28m.	Sunset.	6h. 54m.
" 9 (Friday)	"	6h. 27m.	"	6h. 54m.
" 10 (Saturday)	"	6h. 26m	"	6h. 54m
" 11 (Sunday)	"	6h. 25m.	"	6h. 55m.
" 12 (Monday)	"	6h 24m.	"	6h. 55m
" 13 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h 55m.
" 14 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 56m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m.	p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d.	6h.	54-2m	p.m.
New Moon	"	19d.	3h.	13-1m.	a.m
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h.	57-5m.	p.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th April, 1920 was 30.037 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of [illegible] aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 18 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 8th April 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Ambala, but is in excess at Hissar. Both day and night temperatures continue below the average throughout.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Allahabad. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in slight to moderate defect; night temperature has risen to the normal in the east of the division, but continues below normal in the west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is moderately below normal at most stations in Rajputana; night temperature is below the average except in lower Sind, the deficiency ranging up to 11 deg. at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature continues in defect in Central India West, but has risen elsewhere and is in slight excess on the Kathiawar coast; night temperature is below the average except at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Raipur where it is overcast. Humidity is above normal in the southeast of the division. Day temperature is below the average except at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Raipur where it is overcast. Humidity is above normal in the southeast of the division. Day temperature is below normal except in Berar, the deficiency being as much as 10 deg. at Saugor and Raipur; night temperature is in excess at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal except in south Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for 0.20in. of rain at Colombo. In northwest India and the United Provinces weather remains fine and humidity and temperature continue low. Slightly unsettled conditions persist in the north of the Peninsula and a few thunderstorms appear probable there and in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th April 1920.

Rain has been limited to a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal. Sibsagar has had one inch and Barisal a half. Temperature continues below normal in northwest India and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOUR ON THURSDAY, THE 8th APRIL 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Debenture, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	85.0	64.3	72	..	6.97	+2.99
Muskat ..	88.5	73.7	75	..	0.82	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	91.0	61.7	39	..	1.98	+0.85
Rawalpindi	77.9	50.0	61	..	8.47	—0.53
Lahore ..	85.3	54.9	48	..	3.32	—0 24
Hissar ..	89.0	56.5	34	..	1.76	—0.15
Ambala ..	88.6	57.4	26	..	4.39	—1.06
Delhi ..	88.0	65.8	29	..	2.32	—0.72
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra ..	91.2	63.0	26	..	2.10	+0.27
Manipuri	95.2	59.1	20	..	1.63	—0.68
Jhansi ..	92.3	61.1	23	..	0.94	—0.88
Cawnpore	91.8	64.1	27	..	1.46	—0.78
Allahabad	95.4	60.3	23	..	1.04	—1.21
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	95.1	58.8	31	..	0.78	—0.34
Karachi	88.0	67.1	49	..	0.45	—1.05
Ajmer	86.4	61.2	29	..	2.64	+1.29
Jaipur	89.0	62.2	16	..	2.71	+1.15
Kotah	92.6	66.6	4	..	2.02	+0.80
Mount Abu	78.0	60.0	8	..	0.78	—0.40
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	92.6	63.5	53	..	0.12	—0.36
Dwarka ..	88.3	74.7	52	..	1.07	+0.31
Veraval ..	87.1	65.6	55	..	0.76	+0.29
Rajkot ..	94.3	58.7	34	..	2.10	+1.62
Bhavnagar Para	97.0	64.6	14	..	3.68	+3.18
Surat ..	98.9	66.5	59	..	4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad	100.6	65.9	17	..	1.30	+0.92
Deesa ..	98.3	63.8	20	..	0.06	—0.46
Neemuch..	90.1	60.2	30	..	3.31	+2.45
Indore ..	96.6	63.1	15	..	4.94	+3.92
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	95.9	68.9	22	..	1.32	—1.59
Saugor	93.8	66.4	6	..	0.69	—1.64
Hoshangabad	98.1	72.4	18	..	3.68	+1.77
Khandwa	101.8	67.7	20	..	6.64	+5.31
Akola ..	106.3	72.5	14	..	1.71	—0.40
Amraoti ..	103.6	77.1	13	..	3.13	+0.98
Nagpur ..	102.4	77.7	20	..	1.62	—1.19
Chanda ..	104.7	83.0	60	..	1.37	—1.71
Raipur ..	101.8	77.4	47	..	1.37	—1.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.1	76.3	62	..	1.50	+0.84
Ratnagiri	88.3	75.5	65	..	0.73	—0.25
Marmugoa	86.8	77.0	78	..	3.91	+2.37
Karwar	90.3	75.4	83	..	3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	101.8	65.2	20	..	1.82	+0.71
Ahmednagar	101.2	67.2	24	..	4.13	+2.50
Poona ..	100.8	69.0	28	..	2.53	+1.20
Sholapur..	104.4	80.5	16	..	2.79	+1.00
Bijapur ..	102.4	82.2	29	..	2.49	+0.87
Belgaum	98.5	73.8	25	..	2.84	+0.38
Aurangabad	100.9	74.9	6	..	3.14	+1.48
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.7	78.9	56	..	2.04	+0.08
Hyderabad	100.4	76.9	60	..	[illegible]	+6.79
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.8	79.1	72	..	[illegible]	+5.64
Calicut ..	92.0	81.6	78	..	19.47	+12.31
Cochin ..	93.5	81.1	76	..	21.57	+9.54
Colombo	89.1	77.4	92	0.20	29.89	+0.24
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.2	74.1	73	..	11.78	+4.71
Bellary ..	104.3	78.5	37	..	6.31	+8.64
Cuddapah	105.[illegible]	79.2	60	..	9.68	+4.57
Madras ..	91.7	74.8	69	..	26.94	+6.00
Bangalore	96.5	69.8	70	..	7.29	+8.09
Coimbatore	100.2	76.8	68	..	6.51	+00.8
Trichinopoly	101.9	79.1	73	..	21.96	+12.54
Negapatam	91.5	78.2	68	..	53.55	+23.19

FOR SALE.
LATHES & MACHINE TOOLS.
6½' Centre, 6' feet bed. 10" Centre 10' feet & 12' feet bed. Heavy Pattern, Hollow Spindle Shaping Machine. Iron-Rod Cutting, Hack-Saws, Punching, Screwing and other MACHINE TOOLS.
Write to:—
JAVERI & CO.,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—
ANNAPURNA
COOKER Co.
[illegible]
Girgaum
BOMBAY.

Best Hexagon Yellow Pencils,
Rs. 5 per gross.

Best Copying Pencils
Rs. 30 per gross.

Office H.B. Pencils,
Re. 1-8 to Rs. 5-8 per gross.

Red, Blue, Red and Blue Pencils.

Scindia (Relief) Nibs.
Correspondence (o 10 m) Nibs.

Pen Holders.

Blue Black Ink.
Red Ink.
Copying Ink.
Rubber Stamp Ink.

Papers.
Exercise Books.
Letter Cases.
Pen Racks.
Inkstands.
Pin Cushions.
Rulers.
Gum Bottles.
Office Cutlery of all size, shape and quality.
Metal Polish
&c., &c., &c.

Special Concession to Members.

Every Business
Requires
Stationery

Common Sense Says
Economy
Increases
Profits.

BUT economy should be practised with discretion. Economy, only if accompanied by efficiency, would save lots of money. You are a real business man and you should not lose an opportunity of saving your money while purchasing your stationery. Swadeshi Stationery is not only quite as good but many a time, is even better and still much cheaper than foreign ones. Thus

Economy and Efficiency are Combined in Indian Stationery

Here we give only a small list of some of our goods, but it will be much in your interests to see personally how good qualities are, to compare our prices, find out how much you will add to your profits by our low prices, and then purchase your required Stationery from

THE OLDEST, BIGGEST, AND CHEAPEST STORES FOR SWADESHI GOODS,
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES.

Bombay Branches:—
Princess Street.
Madhav Bag.
Girgaum.

Head Office:—
Time Building,
Bori Bunder,
BOMBAY.

Moffusil Branches:—
Poona City Camp.
Cochin.
Rajkot (to open.)

FINE INDIAN SILKS
Suitable for Parsee Sarees, in various light shades, 44 inches wide,
Rs. 5 per yard.
Kossi Silks for Ladies' and Gent's wear.
For patterns write to:—
H. BYREN & Co.
(Gold Medalists)
BENARES Cantt.

The Tip Top BRANDY
CASTILLON
WANTED SUB-AGENTS FOR PLACES UNREPRESENTED.
APPLY Sole Agents:—
NOWROJEE, ARDASEER & SONS,
22—24, COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Show-rooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300, FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LEASE on shore or long period a piece of LAND at Parel, near Fergusson Road, with nice frontage. Good for Industry, etc. For particulars apply Messrs. SIMON & MOTILAL, "Times" Building. 10

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One certified ACCOUNTANT and one CASHIER. Apply stating terms to Box No. 849, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9986

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ORDINARY TYPIST. State qualifications and terms. Apply Box No. 357, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 25

WANTED—AGRICULTURAL GRADUATE for Bhavnagar State service. Apply sharp with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE. 9939

WANTED—One LADY MANAGER or GENTLEMAN, and two CLERKS, Those who are experienced in Laundry Works Pay according to qualifications. See personally ROYAL LAUNDRY CO., 16, Hummum Street, Fort. 24

WANTED—An experienced TURNER and FITTER, one accustomed to Motor Engine work preferred. Good wages paid to a competent man. Apply at the TORPEDO SUB-DEPOT, R. I. M. Dockyard. 19

WANTED—An experienced EUROPEAN MANAGER for an Export and Import House. Good prospects. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9985

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for German East Africa (British), salary Rs. 180 rising to Rs. 200 p.m. free passage 2nd class both ways, three years' agreement. Applicants accepting the above conditions only should apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 3

WANTED—Respectable gentleman as one of Managing Directors in Bombay of a Liquidated. Pay Rs. 500 to 1,000 per month, with increase, plus commission and premium. Company's Prospect very bright and successful. Only one that can invest Rs. 25,000 in fully paid Company's shares. need apply to Box No. 358 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9991

WANTED

WANTED—A LOAN of four lacs on mortgage of property worth about ten lacs, good locality; interest at 9 per cent. Apply to M. E. ANKLESWARIA, 241, Belasis Road, Byculla. 2

WANTED—AGENTS in important cities of Bombay Presidency for popular Cigar Company. Terms liberal. Apply MEHTA & SONS, 221, Bazargate, Bombay. 9974

A GENTLEMAN lawyer and a graduate of London University, shortly leaving for East Africa, is willing to undertake any suitable business or commission. Apply Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9979

FOR SALE.

A few Brand New Ford, five-seater Cars, FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 9951

CLEARING SALE—Brand New, Blick Home Model English—Hindi Typewriters Rs. 165. Free delivery. Apply sharp to Box No. 360 Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 27

FOR SALE—Melted TALLOW, about 4,200 maunds (Bombay), immediate delivery. Offers invited. Excellent chance for Soap-makers, Mill-owners and Exporters. DELHI BOMBAY TRADING CO., Post Box 368, Bombay. 9987

FOR SALE—CLEGG DARRACQ. four cylinder, five passenger, touring car 16-20 H.P. with C. A. V. dynamo, two head and side lamps, cushion covers, watch, new hood, tyres, all in excellent condition, etc. Car recently thoroughly overhauled and beautifully painted. Petrol consumption 20 miles a gallon. Owner selling having bought a two seater. Open to trial and examination to bona-fide buyer. Apply Box No. 345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9960

TO BE LET.

TO LET—APARTMENTS, suitable for offices Show rooms etc. in Mangaldas Market. Apply to the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET Co., Ltd., No. 50/52, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay. 9984

TO LET—During temporary absence of owner from India from 1st June to end of November 1920 all the three flats in "MALDON HOUSE", new Marine Lines, partially furnished. For particulars apply to S. MEHTA, Retreat Shahibag, P. O. Ahmedabad. 9900

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are now OPEN.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Managing Agents.
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
6th April, 1920.
41

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. LANOO & Co., have decided to cease to act as the Bazar Agents of the Indian Depot of Midland Rubber Co., Ltd., as and from this date.

Dated at Bombay this 8th day of April, 1920. 40

NOTICE.

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

47 STUDENTSHIPS of the Annual value of Rs. 400 maximum will be awarded from the above Fund, commencing with the University year 1920, viz. 20th June, 1920, to undergraduates studying for Arts, Agriculture, Engineering or medicine, in Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st June, 1920. For particulars and Forms of application, etc., apply to the undersigned.

M. R. SRINIVASA RAO,
Secretary.
No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
7th April, 1920.
28

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. ept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST

has RETURNED from America and London and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

"CARS FOR PRIVATE HIRE."

MOTOR CARS will be SUPPLIED on PRIVATE HIRE by DAILY, WEEKLY or MONTHLY contracts at the rate of annas six per mile within the five miles' radius from Victoria Terminus and waiting charges Re. 1-4-0 per hour. Tariff sheet on application. Please write to

SHAW WADDINGTON,
Managing Agents,
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Limited,
315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
9943

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per The Scindia Steam Navigation Co's s.s. "LOYALTY" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Genoa via Marseilles and are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to be surveyed. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills of claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
9989 The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1921, of the wagons detailed below:—

5'-6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
600 of type A 1 length 21'-0".
1014 of type A 2 length 24'-6".
150 of type A 3 length 27'-7".
5'-6" GAUGE—OPEN.
250 of type C 1 length 19'-6".
226 of type C 2 length 23'-0".
METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.
514 of type M A 1 length 18'-0".
133 of type M A 2 length 20'-0".
150 of type M A 3 length 21'-6".

The types quoted are those of the Indian Railway Conference standard designs.

Copies of specifications, forms of tender and drawings can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, on payment of Rs. 200 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for wagons" and should reach the SECRETARY Railway Board, Simla, on or before the 30th April, 1920.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender. 9873

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

THE AGENTS of the above mills hereby notify store suppliers that from the 1st May any goods ordered for the above Mills must be delivered on TUESDAYS only between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Deliveries will not be accepted on any other day.

ALLEN BROS & CO (India), LTD.,
22 Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent MAN, who has gone through a practical course of training in a large workshop and who has passed the IInd Class Boiler Act test, to act as a Mechanician in the College of Engineering workshop Poona on a salary of Rs. 80.

The appointment is an acting one, but there is a possibility of its becoming permanent.

Ag. Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 1st April, 1920. 33

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LIMITED

AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the Company have declared an ad-interim Dividend as follows:—

(1) Dividend of Rs. 8 (Eight rupees) per share of Rs. 100 fully paid up, for the half year ending 31st December 1919, and
(2) Dividend of Rs. 1-4-0 (Rupee one and annas four) per New share on which Rs. 25 are paid up, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1919.

The said Dividend will be paid on and after the 30th April 1920 to those Share-holders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 21st instant.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 16th to Wednesday the 21st instant both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
32 Agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai HAMABAI, wife of Jehangir Kaikhusro Mehta, Esquire, and Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart., the Trustees of the estate of Bai Awabai Framji Petit, of Bombay, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at Our Office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land being Plots Nos. 10 and 11 on the Vendors' Chunabhathi Estate, situate at a 45 feet private road of the Vendors off Foras Road, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 995-98 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece of land the property of the Vendors which whole piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955 and New Survey No. 6984 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Cooverji Pallonji Naterwalla, partly by the property of Rustomji Dadabhoy C. Siodia, partly by the property of Nazrabai, widow of Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani and partly by the property of Khatizabai widow of Abdul Latif Aba and partly by the property of Mahomedbhai Hasam Banatwalla on the West by the proposed 40 feet private road of the Vendors on the North by an open passage and beyond it by the property of Nyamatbai Alibhoy Noorbhoy and on the South by the proposed 45 feet private road of the Vendors and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4434-44357 and 4448 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 3.

Dated this 8th day of April, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
21

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PREMCHAND JAVERCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, deceased for the use and benefit of his minor daughter Jaswantibai and limited to the period of her minority.

(1) SOORAJMAL JAVERCHAND and (2) MOHANLAL JAVERCHAND, both of Bombay, Jain Hindu, Merchants, residing at Moombadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 26th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
29 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VISHNU TUKARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client, Mr. CHANDULAL SURAJMAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, free from all incumbrances and claims, the undermentioned porperty, situate at 7th Khetwadi Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim to or claiming any right, title rointerest in the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, possession, lien, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby rtquired to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, if any, and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Khetwadi 7th Lane, without tht Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 278 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2025, 2026, 2143 and 2146, New No. A.B./9150, Old Survey No. 757, New Survey No. 5462, 2/5448, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1975, Street Nos. 35-43, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Ambaiji, widow, of Shapoorji Pestonji, on or towards the South by the property of Bai Meherbai, on or towards the East by the property of Rustomji Nowroji Majormore and on or towards the West by the said Khetwadi 7th Lane and which said premists were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated at Bombay, this 7th day of April, 1920.

CHHOTALAL JEKISONDAS,
Purchaser's Vakil.
23

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF A BIG CRAFT.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following craft now lying at Mazagoan in Darukhana Bunder:—

A big craft known as "Ramban" No. 4325, weight 308 khandies or 77.9 tons, 82 feet 5 inches in length, 22 feet 8 inches in breadth 7 feet 9 inches deep. Call No. 173 of 1917-18. The craft is running at Malabar and other coast lines.

Private offers will be considered before the day of sale.

The craft is on view at the above Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND JEWELLERS.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLEAY.
High Court.
Suit No. 3371 of 1919.
Chunilal Jamnadas .... Plaintiff
vs.
Popatlal Leherchand and others...Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayanee, Attorneys for the Receiver appointed under Consent Decree dated 20th January, 1920, and pursuant to the order granted to the said Receiver sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following jewellery:—

Pearl bangles, pearl bracelets, pearl necklaces, diamond bracelets, diamond marquise rings, diamond rubies and emerald rings, pearl nose rings, diamonds and emeradld earrings, set of diamond shirt buttons and similar other diamonds, emeralds, rubies set ornaments.

Jewellery on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be reqnired at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

For further condition of sale, will be declared at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS PERSIAN CARPETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms:—

A consignment of 95 pieces Kermani, Shirazee and Baghdadi carpets, Gilum (Rugs); Pushti and Khurgirs (saddleback) of superior work and designs in various designs.

The carpets will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 225 CASKS AMERICAN ROSIN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 3, Port Trust Godown, at Carnac Bunder by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keshavji Ramdas Kharawala.

About 225 casks American Rosin G. quality 114, 774 lbs. gross.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES AMERICAN ASSORTED CHOCOLATES.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned:—

B B and B Bombay 1/3—3 cases 450 lbs. Federal Assorted Chocolates.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th, TUESDAY the 20th and WEDNESDAY the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of piece-goods, one lot of 1in. water pipes, cases of ammunition boots, brass cocks, motor horns, electric fuses, macaroni, glass bangles, motor tyres, sporting goods, cricket, hockey and footballs, 6 big saws, bags of gum arabica, paint, khat, indigo, Moradabadware, leather laces, and shoes, thread, twine, betelnuts, habereshary, saddles, essences of lemon, rubber rings, tiger skins mounted, bicycle, holdalls, grain, raisins, trunks and boxes, old clothing, brass enamelled alluminium and copperware, umbrellas, cement, gas cylinders, sawing machine weed and deck chairs, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved household furniture, very rich glass and porcelainware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich Persian and English carpets, rich oil paintings engravings and water colours, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, table ornaments, old brass ornaments, teapoys, carved tables, and sofas, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, one lot books, single and double bedsteads, cloth and gown almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstands, ice-box, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, garden pots, China mattings etc., etc. the property of the Hon. Justice Sir J. J. Heaton proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, New Queen's Road, Chowpatty, in the Mandap, opposite to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhaudinbhoy of Junagad (which has been brought to Bombay, for the purpose of sale), consisting of Bohmian cut glass mirror bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swings, mirror, sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass, water fountains solid silver hookas, show cases large glass chandeliers, figures, chairs, big wall mirrors, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters.
2 bales of Printing papers.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong grey arab horse, 4 years old going in harness.

1 Bay Waler Gelding, 16 hands, aged, a useful horse, broken to both saddles.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHIM FACING THE SEA.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 48 of 1920.
NAVNITLAL CHHOTALAL and another .... Plaintiffs.
v.
HIRABAI, widow of Chimanlal Chotalal. .... Defendant.

Under instructions from N. M. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the order herein dated 19th January 1920 made in the said Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th day of April, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following property on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate lying and being on the western side of Mahim Bazar Road at Mahim, in the term and Registration Sub district of Bombay, of the pension and tax tenure containing by admeasurement two thousand one hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, New No. 4024, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 2/1537 together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 4140 and Street No. 299, all which premises are bounded on towards the East by the said Mahim Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the seashore, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Edulji Sorabji Davar and on or towards the South by the property of Dhanjibhoy Jamsedji Jassawala.

Also one safe Bohimian glassware and one old carriage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, for the plaintiffs at their office in 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Messrs. Shroff and Vatcha, Attorneys for the Defendant or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,914 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at Wari Bunder opposite the Dry Dock, on account of the Underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "SHINGO MARU."

About 2,168 Full pressed bales high class stapled Cotton slightly water damaged.

About 746 Full pressed bales high class stapled Cotton slightly burnt by fire.

The above bales have been saived from the recent fire which took place on board the above steamer.

The Bales will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchaser.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, by Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, telescopic dining table and chairs, large side-board drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa and easy chair, Chippendale pattern cabinets, book cases, teapoys, linen press, cheval glass, partition screen, revolving top writing table, beaded chicks, books, one Asolian Orchestrella Organ by Orchestrella Co., London, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate oil painting and water colour pictures and oleographs, almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, carpets, ice-box with refrigerator China bath tub, large cooking stove, etc., the property of W. L. Weldon, Esq., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 20 H.P. cylinder, 5-seater clement talbot motor car, overhauled, in perfect working order.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F P household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, one full size slate billiard table by Joan Roberts with balls cues marking boards etc. complete handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome engravings and pictures, China bath tubs, dressing and washing tables, almirahs, bedsteads, cooking utensils etc., etc., also one clement Bayard motor car in good running order, the property of W. S. Millard Esqr., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 9th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (ACCRUING GOOD RATE OF INTEREST) AT KAMATIPURA 10TH STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala Peerozshaw and Papa Solicitors as for the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 11th April, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following valuable landed property.

Particulars of Property:—All tha [illegible] parcel of ground with the bungalow [illegible] buildings standing thereon situate [illegible] being partly on the eastern side o [illegible] lic Road leading to Byculla known [illegible] Road and partly of the Public Road [illegible] Sukhlaji Street and on the Southern [illegible] Kamatipura 10th Street is the Reg [illegible] District and Sub-district and Island of Bombay comprising two plots one of which contains by admeasurement 265 square yards or thereabouts and is Quit and Ground rent tenure and the other of which contains by admeasurement 404 square yards or thereabouts and is Government leasehold tenure, both of which said plots of land are together bounded as follows:—On the east by the property now or late belonging to Khumbatwala Borah, on the West partly by Foras Road, and partly by Sukhlaji Street on the North by Kamatipura 10th Street and on the South by a Sweeper's passage which said pieces of land are registered in the Records of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4933 New No. 11164 old Survey No. 4628 and New Survey No. 2/6833 and portion of old No. 71, 83 New No. 16079, 16087 and new Survey No. 6833 and the building standing thereon is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 1909, 1910—868 and Street No. 148-150 and 152 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of tenants of the late Jivakhan Tyabally and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and printed Copies of conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peeroshow and Papa, Solicitors for the party concerned at their office at No. 48 Prince Building Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of rich household furniture English safe, sweet-toned piano, by S. Rose & Co. valuable marble statues specially ordered from Italy, garden plants etc., on Sunday the 11th April 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th April 1920 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the bungalow next to Mr. R. D. Tata's bungalow at Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, very valuable and handsome plain and carved furniture very rich glassware, porcelainware, rich specially made sliding dining table with screw by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. large rich teakwood screen, rich drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich almairahs with glass doors, dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano by Messrs. S. Rose and Co. English safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, teapoys, dressing chest of drawers, rich writing tables, clothe and gown presses, hatstand, wall clock, electric ceiling and table fans, Jost fan, filters, ice box, rich marble statues specially ordered from Italy, alluminum utensils, English stove and a large number of garden plants and pots, etc.

The property of J. H. Dunkerley, Esq., of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerley and Co. proceeded to Europe and also of A. A. Veleesarisdi, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros. proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,900 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th April, 1920 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Colaba on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Khimji Vishram and Co.'s godown.

About 2,900 bales high class stapled cotton (Sindh, American and Bengal) slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE PORCELAINWARE AND FANCY GOODS, etc., etc.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., custodian of Enemy Property, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th April 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the following enemy property belonging to certain officers, and crew of the Prize Vessel "Franz Ferdinand."

Japanese porcelainware, fancy goods, cupboards, trays, cup and saucers, vases, figures, etc, etc

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MACHINERY, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th April, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. and P. and O. Dockyard Mazagoan the following old machinery, etc:—

1 vertical single cylinder steam engine, dia of cylinder 12 by 27 in. stroke has large flywheel and governor feed pump worked off crosshed with 5 cast iron bracket.

1 horizontal steam engine dia of cylinder by 12 in. stroke 10 h.p.

1 steam engine cylinder with valve gear 15 h.p.

1 horizontal tandem steam engine dia of cylinder 11 and 18 by 30 in. stroke fitted with Meyers expansion cut off valves large flywheel and belt pulley on crank shaft. 2 pumps worked off crosshed 100 h.p. in working order.

1 horizental steam engine dia 8 by 15 in. 20 h.p. (in working order).

2 hand punching and shearing machine: 1 lathe.

1 hand virtical drilling machine. 1 large steel mast; 1 crabwinch, 12 cast iron pullies.

2 polishing buffs with brackets. 1 pipe bending stand, 1 screwing machine, 1 small steam pinance compound engine, 1 loco. tine boiler about 3 tons weight, 4 old shaft weighing.

100: 100: 26 and 90 cwt.
2 electric engine and dynamo.
1 electric engine with governor.
1 good, turbine rotor.
2 weir feed pumps, 1 rottary pump.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

Auction Sale of all the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. P. M. Fakirmahomed and Co. at No. 235-37, Hornby Road, and Messrs. A. Gulamhusein and Co., at Vithal Sayani Building, Crawford Market, Lohar Chawl.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Tahilram Girdharidas, mortgagee, in possession and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Husain Fakirmahomed and Gulamhusein Fakirmahomed, Proprietors of Messrs. P. M. Fakirmahomed and Co. and Messrs. A. Gulamhusein and Co. at the undermentioned dates on the premises.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 9th April, 1920, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), at No. 235-37, Hornby Road, opposite Japanese Museum.

All the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. P. M. Fakirmahomed and Co. including butter knives table knives, desert knives fruit knives, Cruet stands, brass pegs, Hinches, flower cases, hanging lamps, Thermos flask, sugar pots, one big lot of Aluminium ware, China pots, spirit stoves, Japanese tray, one big lot of varnish, candle lamps, etc., furniture including cupboards, table, chairs, etc., with its goods will.

On MONDAY, the 12th April 1920 at 2 p.m. (B. T.), at Lohar Chawl near Crawford Market.

VITHAL SAYANI BUILDING.

All the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. A. Gulamhusein and Co., including glass and crockery ware, such as table plates flat dishes of various designs cups, saucers, soda tumblers, enamelled ware forks, knives, desert knives, fruit knives, chimneys, bead lamps, hanging lamps, aluminium ware, glass jars, commode pots, thermos flasks, tea and sugar pots, tea trays, furniture ttc.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

trays, furniture etc.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN POONA CANTONMENT.

(1) The Y. W. C. rooms with out-offices in East Street: Sale sanctioned by the G. O. C. Poona Division.

(2) Bungalow No. 12 Parvati Villas, outside the sphere of the House Accommodation Act.

Sale will be held on the premises at 2 p.m. on the 15th April.

Particulars obtainable at any time from the SECRETARY Y. W. C. A., 12, Parvati Villas.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
LAST NIGHT OF
POPULAR PICTURE BILL.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The five-reel Vitagraph Photoplay

"A Stitch in Time."

Society girl loses game of hearts for high stakes to little "scrub lady."

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

Prices: Re 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.

Soloists, Chorus, Orchestra & Ballet. A Great Success in Japan, China, Philippine Islands & India.

Commencing 15th April:

15th—AIDA
16th—FAUST
17th—LA TOSCA
18th—CARMEN
19th—RIGOLETTO
20th—LA BOHEME
21st—MIGNON
22nd—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
23rd—BARBER OF SEVILLE
24th—IL TROVATORE
25th—PEARL FISHERS
26th—MADAME BUTTERFLY
27th—LA JUIVE
28th—ROMEO AND JULIET
29th—DEMON

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 & 7, Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs 3, Gallery Rs. 2. Boxes from Rs. 90/- downwards.

Boxes and seats for the above whole season at a Reduction of 15 %.

Five o'clock MATINEES on 17th and 24th April of OPERAS which will be declared hereafter on arrival of the Company.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

Boxes, Stalls, Dress Circle, and Balcony for night and Matinee performances may be Reserved at S. ROSE & CO.

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST 3 NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents

The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920

A Well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

To-day Friday 9th April

"Naughty Wife"

Saturday and Sunday, 10th and 11th April

"The Voice from the Minaret"

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m:
after 7 p.m at the Theatre,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"DADDY LONG LEGS"

THE MARY PICKFORD MASTERPIECE!!
featuring
The World's Sweetheart

MARY PICKFORD

A Veritable Vision of Loveliness!
The most admired, adored and worshipped in the Feminine part of the World!
The heart-breaking beauty of
MARY PICKFORD

Commencing next Saturday 10th April

MATHESON LANG

The most popular Screen-hero of the Day in a Feast of real Oriental Splendour and Spirit

MR. WU

in a film version of the terrific stage success—the tale of the outraged Father and of his Vendetta of ruthless hatred.

SEE THE COMPLETE PICTURE!
TO-NIGHT AND FOR THE LAST TIME

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers (Bombay) present

"LES MISERABLES"

The Immortal Masterpiece of Victor Hugo, who is according to the best Literary Opinion, the greatest Writer born since William Shakespeare. His great melodramatic Story has been characterised as the noblest Epic in Dramatic Work and Fiction ever created or conceived. Dante made a hell of the Poetry; Hugo tried to make one with Reality. The Picturisation of this Immortal, "Gospel of the Poor," with the renowned

WILLIAM FARNUM

as the Social castaway pariah, is just another supreme achievement of the celebrated Author of "Cleopatra", "Alladdin" and "a Daughter of the Gods."

WILLIAM FOX.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY. Remember! It is a Fox Super-Production never before screened anywhere else. Victor Hugo's greatest work, LES MISERABLES has been translated into every lauguage—it has been read by millions and ten of millions of people in every walk of life.

TO-DAY IS POSITIVELY YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY

No doubt you know the story of this most famous character of literature, this character that has done so much to make people live better lives, this character that has caused officials to think more of those who break the law. Mr. Farnum makes Jean Valjean live again. Every point in the story is brought out with vividness that "grips at the throat.

ALL THE 11 PARTS—FROM START TO FINISH!

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows To-night:—5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

RATES:—Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re. 1; First Class 12 annas; Upper Row 8 annas; Second Class 6 annas; Third Class 2 annas.

BEWARE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present to-morrow the Manumental work of

THE GREAT ENGLISH NOVELIST

Hall Caine is perhaps the most popular of the European novelists. His following is from every class, for he writes of human nature in a way that is as appealing to the man in the street as to the college professor. He writes too, out of a fullness of his knowledge of men and women, of places great happenings, of life and death, joy and sorrow.

HALL CAINE AND HIS NOVEL

"The Woman Thou Gavest Me", published serially, vaulted into immediate favor and in book form outsold all his previous works. Its tremendous theme, the intense situations, the wide range of locale, the fascinating characters—all held the public spellbound as they read.

HIS GREATEST MASTERPRIECE

The subjects of marriage and divorce were perhaps never of more nearly universal interest than they are to-day. These subjects have engrossed the minds of men—and of women—from the beginning of written history.

Lawyers, doctors, newspaper men, clerks, working people, store people, school teachers, club men, club women,—the man on the street and the woman in office, factory, shop or home—everyone is interested in one way or in another in the divorce problem.

"THE WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME"

Hall Caine has endeavoured to show that the marriage law was never meant to be translated into, or interpreted as the law of the Turk which makes woman a slave and a chattel. It pictures Mary, the heroine, enacted by Katherine MacDonald as the victim of a hateful marriage, who has freed herself of her own chains and has lived her own life. In living her own life she accepts the love of the man who loves her and whom she loves.

This picture is not an attempt to rebel openly against the law, but to show if possible, that the law governing marriages may be misapplied and thereby in a sense destroy its own value.

The Mighty Picture

TELLS YOU SOMETHING ABOUT A MARRIED WIDOW?

"Mary is a woman who faces a terrific situation and develops conflicting emotions, though always true to one ideal—the man she really loves. Her forced marriage and its appalling outcome, her wanderings, and her search for happiness, together with her final sacrifice and the winning, at the very brink of disaster, of some measure of the rightful recompense for all her sufferings, presents a 'slice' of life that is as acutely realistic as anything Ibsen has done."

IS MARRIAGE A Blessing or a Curse?

To this young wife it meant *everything*—the giving of *herself*, of all she was or hoped to be, to the man of her heart. Yet she was forced to wed a man she loathed. And she rebelled.

See this powerful picture—and blame her if you can!

It is a merciless expose of man's "double standard" of morality and of the tyranny of man-made conventions.

All Week Beginning
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
at the Poqular Picture House

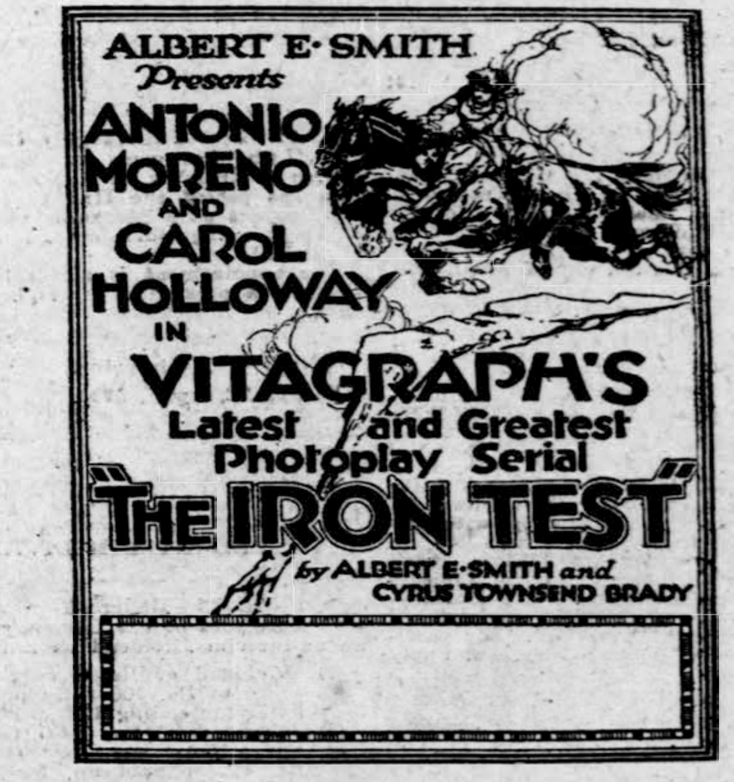
WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SAT. 10TH APRIL.



ALBERT E. SMITH
Presents
ANTONIO MORENO AND CAROL HOLLOWAY
IN
VITAGRAPH'S
Latest and Greatest
Photoplay Serial
THE IRON TEST
by ALBERT E. SMITH and CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

The tale of the World's most Famous Lovers.

ROMEO & JULIET

FEATURING
FRANCIS BUSHMAN & BEVERLEY BAYNE.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!! TO-MORROW!!!
Saturday 10th April

Antonio Moreno and Carol Holloway
IN
"The Iron Test"
VITAGRAPH'S latest and Greatest SERIAL.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

presents

Baby Marie Osborne

AND
LITTLE SAMBO
IN

Dolly's Vacation

A comedy drama in five amusing acts.
A picture for the Kiddies and grown ups.

PATHE REVIEW

A weekly film Magazine devoted to Art, Science, Mocks, Travel and sports—Interesting and educative.

PATHE GAZETTE

Carpentier.Grundhoven Boxing Match at Monte Carlo. Order in he Court (Comic)
Times: 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.
Sunday 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Commencing Monday 12th April 1920.
9-30 At 9-30
THE

Leyland Hodgson Revue
Leyland Hodgson Revue
Leyland Hodgson Revue

COMPANY
30—ARTISTES—30

A Brilliant Combination of Stars' Direct from England in the

LATEST LONDON REVUES

Monday, Tuesday, Wednerday, & Sunday April 12th, 13th, 14th & 18th.

VAUDEVILLE

Thursday Friday, & Saturday April 15th, 16th, & 17th.

"JERRY & Co."

By Arrangement with Lew Lake, Esq.)
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.,

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

"Land O' Lizards"

GOLD since time begun, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in "LAND O' LIZARDS."

Fourth instalment
Chapters 10—11—12.
of the popular Vitagraph Serial

THE WOMAN IN THE WEB

Full of Mystery, Suspense, Adventure also the Newest New Screen Magazine and a Sensible Comic at

Cinema Majestic.

4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-15 & 10-30.

Commencing Saturday 17th inst.

The Latest Mythological Production of the Hindusthan Cinema Film Co.

SHREE RAMA JANMA
OR
THE BIRTH OF RAMA.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

◆

AN APPEAL.

The Blind Relief Association is formed in Bombay with the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh as President and the Hon. Mr. Pushotamdas as Vice-President, for the purpose of carrying out measures for the prevention and relief of blindness. Whilst in Europe and America there are many agencies which concern themselves with the care of the blind, there is in India and the East far too little of such philanthropic effort, though in the latter countries blindness is a much more prevalent affliciton than in the former. In the tropical countries not only are the masses of the people generally more ignorant and superstitious than in the former, not only are there as a rule far fewer medical practioners than in the more fortunate countries of the West, but also the climate and conditions in themselves seem to favour the spread of these diseases, which if not properly taken in hand, lead to partial or complete blindness. It is to this aspect of the matter that the Blind Relief Association would more especially invoke the attention of the public—to this question of diseases curable and preventible. There are thousands of sufferers in the villages and towns of this country whose blindness is not irremediable, but they are poor and ignorant of the remedies which modern medicine and surgery offer, or distance or other difficulties prevent their taking advantage of them. They could be helped to recover their sight. As things now are, large numbers of men, women and children suffering from curable and remediable eye diseases, are in the words of a well-known eye surgeon "Allowed to hide in their villages, like wounded animals, waiting only for their relpase by death" and while there are thousands in this plight, there are tens of thousands who go blind, though with a little attention and help this blindness can be prevented. These could be helped with a little timely medical aid.

OBJECTS.

The main object of the Blind Relief Association is to carry on work aiming at the relief of blindness or partial blindness and in particular to advise and assist the curable blind to take advantage of modern medicine and surgery to recover their sight (the cure of blindness); to attempt by lectures, distributions of pamphlets, personal visits etc., to do something towards educating the ignorant as to the need for taking care of their eye-sight by cleanliness and resort to the medical treatment that is available, and to advise and assist them to this effect (the prevention of blindness); to attempt by visits to the newly born and by other measures to save the sight of infants, suffering from opthalmia, neonatorum; to advocate measures legislative or other having for their object the elimination of the causes of blindness, and to carry on work and to assist existing or future efforts for the general welfare of the blind

The Blind Relief Association further contemplates the training of field workers who would have sufficient knowledge to enable them to find out cases of eye diseases in which preventive measures are needed and to send these men to work in villages and towns.

Affiliated Associations with same aims and objects have been started at the following places: (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Malvan (3) Vengurla (4) Chiplun (5) Ratnagiri (6) Nandgaon (7) Bijapur.

The Association is shortly opening with the help of Khan Bahadur D. R. Balsara an Eye Dispensary at Bulsar, and it badly needs Funds to cope with the work.

The Association through its Gujarat Branch, which is worked by the Salvation Army, has since February 1919 treated over 1200 cases. Most of these consisted of eye operations which have been mostly successful and resulted in the restoration of partial or complete vision. The Salvation Army's workers in the villages have sent in these cases, which would otherwise probably have remained neglected. So heavy has this part of the work become that the opening of a special Opthalmic Branch of the Hospital at Anand at a cost of Rs. 25,000 has been sactioned by the head of the Salvation Army.

The Association requires an endowment fund to establish its financial position.

All contributions may be forwarded to either of the Hon. Secretaries, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Imperial House, Lamington Road, Girgam, Bombay or Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati, 67-69 Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

The Jails Commission arived in Lahore on Tuesday and began taking evidence. Among those, who gave evidence on Wednesday was Lala Harkishen Lal.

At Wednesday's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council his Honour the Lieut-Governor presiding, after three Bills were passed budget discussion took place in which most of the non-official members took part. Sir Harcourt Butler paid a warm tribute to the work of the Finance Committee, which experiment had turned out a remarkable success. The Council adjourned sine die.

Sir Harcourt Butler visited Fyzabad on the 6th instant and opened a Dharmasala and received addresses from the Municipal and District Boards.

He also visited the Ghats and attended a garden party.

At Popham's Broadway, Madras, the Madras Stock Exchange was opened on Wednesday before a large and select gathering of Europeans and Indians. H. E. Lord Willingdon performed the opening ceremony and Lady Willingdon was also present.

The casuality list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces reports Temporary Captain E. D. Knowles Royal Engineers as having died of disease.

The total revised area of wheat crop for the last official year for all India stands at 28,921,000 acres. The crop is reported to be generally in fair to good condition except in Bombay, Sind, and Ajmer-Merwara where the crop has been considerably affected by frost and mist.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

◆

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League meeting, Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Annual Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess Street. Mr. G. S. Curtis will preside.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

A philanthropic Bhatia gentleman has donated Rs. 51 to the funds of the above Corps.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has this day raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to Eight per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

NASIK MARATHA STUDENTS' BOARDING HOUSE

The foundation stone of Shri Udajee Maratha Students Boarding House Nasik, will be laid by H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati on Thursday the 15th at Nasik at 4 p.m. near the Nasik water pumping station.

LEAGUE FOR COMBATING VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Annual General Meeting of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases. Bombay will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Bombay Sanitary Association, Princess Street. The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis will preside.

ISRAELATE BROTHERHOOD.

The usual Jewish History Class will meet to-morrow at 8 p.m. (S.T.) and will be conducted by Miss R. Reuben. At Sunday's weekly meeting Mr. Elijah S. Abraham will deliver a lecture on "The Arts Exhibition" at 4 p.m. in the Institution's premises.

GHATKOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Students' Union, Mr. Mavji Damji Shah will deliver a public lecture on "The Students' share in the uplift of a country" in Kanya Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 11th inst. at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

FAR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. Ltd. Madras reports the following delays on Cablegrams:—

India to Australia. Full rate 9 hours. Deferred 14 hours.

Australia to India. Full rate 7 hours. Deferred 9 hours.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

107 deaths occurred in Bombay from all causes on Wednesday as against 235 on the corresponding day of last year and 145 on that of 1918. Three attacks and one death were reported from plague, four attacks and three deaths from small-pox and six attacks from influenza and pneumonia.

TUKARAM TATYA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In the month of March 383 males, 166 females and 108 children were treated in the Tukaram Tatya Charitable Dispensary, Servants of India Society's Buildings Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

It appears there is some misunderstanding about the Punjab Report by the Congress Committee. The Committee had first thought of publishing the Report in 3 volumes and of selling it for Rs. 8 only. But, as the public are aware, the Report is published in two volumes and sold at Rs. 6 only; and the same is available at the Suadeshi and Satyagraha Sabhas.

ZOROASTRIAN HEALTH LEAGUE.

A Gujrati Circular has been published by the Parsi Bombay journals, under the signatures of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Mr. Hormasji Kavasji Adenwalla, The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Dr. H. M. Masina, Dr. Kavasji E. Dadachanji, Naib Dastur R. E. Sanjana and several leading Parsi merchants, journalists, doctors and lawyers and officials etc., announcing the formation of a Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League and inviting all the leading members of the community to join and to lend their hearty support to the movement. A meeting of the League will be held at the Sir J. J. School in the Fort at 6 p.m. to-day for the purpose of considering the provisional Scheme.

DEWAN BAHADUR AIYANGAR'S DONATION.

A correspondent from Triplicane writes:—The capital of the charitable endowment created by Dewan Bahadur M. O. Parthasarathy Aiyangar in July 1913 has risen to Rs. 1,64.000 or thereabouts. On the 21st March, 1920, a supplementary trust deed was executed by Mr. Parthasarathy Aiyangar transferring investments of another One Lakh of Rupees reserving an annuity payable monthly to himself and his wife during their joint lives and to the survivor of the two during his or her life, the excess income to be utilised for secular education. After the lifetime of the survivor the entire income is to be exclusively utilised for secular education.

STONES AT SHOLAPUR.

◆

Sir,—I crave your indulgence to ask, through the columns of your paper, any of the socalled Liberals to explain how to avoid the logical conclusion to be drawn in their own strain that their rowdy element was responsible for the pelting of stones at the Sholapur Conference immediately after the departure of one of their members out of the pandal, for according to them it is quite sufficient to throw blame on the Extremists of the untoward occurrence of stone throwing on the occasion of Prof. Lathe's lecture at Sholapur on Monday evening. Messrs. Kothari and Marathe are to be congratulated on imploring their followers not to retaliate, but would it not have been more honourable to desist from saying "fall in" before interjecting now "hands off" "keep off"—Yours, etc.

A. G. B.

Lamington Road, April 7.

FATALLY BEATEN.

◆

HAT WAS THE TREATEMENT AT HOSPITAL?

The Deputy Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Visin Gonsalves, aged 25. The deceased is nephew Francis Desouza, a tailor at Polbawadi in Parel, stated that he was informed by his brother on Tuesday night that the deceased had been beaten. He went to the place where the deceased was living and took him to the J. J. Hospital with a sepoy. From the hospital they went to the Police Station in a tram car. They saw a Sub-Inspector of Police and he was told to take the deceased home. The deceased had told the witness that some one came from behind and struck him. They were not asked at the hospital to leave the injured man there. They put a plaster on the wound on the head, and nothing else was done, so far as the witness know. He then took the deceased home and put him into bed. He was unconscious and at 6-30 a.m., he was dead.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

A GRUESOME FIND.

◆

DEAD WOMAN IN A SACK

Early Thursday morning a big bundle was found near a tank at Sewree New Road, lying on the eastern side of the road. The bundle was untird by Deputy Inspector Naden and he found hid in a rack the body of a Hindu woman aged 25. Her legs were tied with a dhotee, the feet drawn up to the neck and the saree wrapped round the body. There were a number of wounds on the head, and there were no other marks of violence on the body. The police have not been able to identify the body and it has been kept in the refrigrator.

CONVICTED FOR DESERTING WORKHOUSE.

◆

A sentence of three months imprisonment with hard labour was passed on one Albert Hodges, an Englishman, who was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Ferguson with descriting the Government workhouse.

It appears that the accused who had been sent to Government workhouse under the Vagrancy Act obtained a day's leave pretending to go out to look out for an employment. But he never returned. Subsequently, he was found drunk and disorderly on a public road and he was charged for that before a bench of Honorary Magistrates who convicted him. On Wednesday he was arrested by Mr. Ferguson at the Victoria Terminus.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted accordingly.

THEFT OF LIQUOR.

◆

Francis M. Rodgriues, an Indian Christians working in the Bombay Branch of the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores as a clerk in charge of the wine cellar, was charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston by Inspector Marshall with the theft as a servant of two bottles of foreign liquor valued at Rs. 10-8.

It appeared from the evidence that on receiving certain information Mr. Joseph Macdonald Chief Inspector, Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, kept a watch at the back door of the Stores on the 3rd instant when he saw the accused going out with a parcel. He stopped the accused, opened the parcel and found there five bottles of liquor. The accused had bill for three bottles.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default five weeks' hard labour.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

J. A. Dixon an Inspector of the Bombay Branch of the Army and Navy stores was next charged with receiving stolen property, namely a bottle of liquor.

The evidence showed that on a search being made on the 3rd Instant a bottle of liquor was found in a cup-board at the accused's office.

Tata Sakharam a peon of the Stores deposed that on the day in question he saw Rodrigues going out with a parcel and hich going he gave a bottle to the accused.

Francis Radrigues said in the morning of the 3rd instant the accused told him "To-day is the Easter day and we must have something." According he stole three bottles spirit and out of that he gave a bottle to the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and the further hearing of the case has been postponed to the 17th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The market for Jute shares was steadier to-day, but there was not much business done outside the usual favourite stocks. There was inquiry for coal shares. In the miscellaneous section, cotton shares were again steady and showed a further improvement in price. Th was also an inquiry for the Anglo Oriental Navigation and the Tittaghur paper mills.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15/4; Bengal 808; Ramghur 23; Fulafibad 12; Ghusick 24/4; Sendra 31/12.

Jute:—Anglo-India 387; Century 12/4; Craig 3/8 prem; Delta prefs 95; Dalhousie 560; Howrah 49/4; Kamarhatty 908; Kanknarrah 744; and small lots 755; Kelvin prefs 106/8 ex. Divi; Lansdowne 499; Lawrence prefs 106; Northbrook 93/8; Reliance 53/6; Standard 750 s.l.

Tea:—Numbernardi 14/8.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 41/8; Alpha General Insurance 6 prem; Bengal Papers 84/8; Luxmi Cotton 330; Bowreah Cotton 1600; British India Corporation 17/4; Burma Finance and Mining 11/12; Buxa Timber 12/12; Chemical Industries 10/4; Calcutta Industrial Bank 2 discount and 12 prem; Central Provinces Cement 13/8; Calcutta Landing and shipping 11; Dunbar Cotton 740; Frank Ross 15/8; Hartirkool Oil 12; Indian Tanneries 11; Indian Iron and Steel 15 prem; Keshoram Cotton 22/8; Madans Theatre 17/12; New Ring Mill Cotton 1407; Premier Oil 17; Scindia Steam Navigation 26/8 prem; Tata Industrial Bank 39/8 prem; Tittaghur paper 383; Bengal Nagpur Cotton 732; Bengal Timber 704; Clive Engineering 13/8; Calcutta Oil Cake 13; Hooghly flour 40 ex divi; Indo Burma Tin 12.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/10 and smal lots at Rs. 59/2. War bonds (short loans) 99/8 per cent. 1925 at 99 per cent. and 1929 at 100/8 per cent.

MOTOR LAUNCHES.

◆

A Bombay Government's Press Note states owners and hirers of motor-launches will be required to obtain a license in accordance with the rules framed under section 9 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, published under the notification of Government in the General Department No. 2572, dated the 18th May 1909, as subsequently amended, for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor launches and for its transport thereon for the purpose of use therein.

"GRAVE AND INTOLERABLE."

◆

OVERCROWDING IN LOCAL TRAINS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholker, presiding, when it was decided that the new set of qualifications which it was proposed that a plumber should possess before a license was granted by the Commissioner should be made applicable to new plumbers, or to those who were neglectful or incompetent.

The attention of the Government was also drawn to the overcrowded condition of the local trains on the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

The Corporation considered a letter from the members of the Practical Plumbing Zeiui Association, and from the Licensed Plumbers complaining of the new list, a asking the Corporation to reconsider the decision regarding the proposed examination of licensed plumbers as to the qualifications.

In connection with this, it was moved by Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconded by Mr. A. Havelivala:—

That in view of the two petitions to the President and Members of the Corporation, dated the 23rd February and 10th March 1920, and signed by several licensed plumbers, the Corporation are of opinion that the subject requires re-consideration, and regarding the proposed examination of licensed plumbers as to their qualification the Commissioner be intimated that the Corporation are of opinion that the new set of qualifications, which it is proposed to require a plumber to possess before a license is granted to him by the Commissioner, should be made applicable to new plumbers or to those licensed plumbers who are shown to be neglectful or incompetent in their work and not to all licensed plumbers indiscriminately.

MR. MEHTA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved an amendment that "the whole question be referred to the Water Works Committee." It was seconded by Mr. P. C. Sethna.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla thought it was essential that the question should now be considered fully.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was personally inclined to refer the matter to the Committee. The plumbers in India were like village officials who were thought to be well grounded in their profession. Mr Smith had found that a large number of plumbers were quite incompetent and that their work was extraordinaryily bad. Mr. Smith had called upon 130 plumbers to pass an examination and only a score of them had come out satisfactorily. They then formed an association and asked for facilities for learning the trade, and a plumber to examine them. These facilities had been given them now and the plumbers had only to pass a few simple practical tests. He had made up his mind that whoever attended the class, should get a license. The plumbing work done in this city was extremely bad and there was a great deal of waste of water and escape of gas from the sewers.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy supported the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia thought they must decide the question at once and not send it to the Committee.

EXAMINATIONS—NOT AN IDEAL TEST.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas opined that the question should go back to the Committee.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was in favour of the amendment.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar said they would have to consider the question very seriously.

Dr. M. B. Welker supported the original proposition.

The original proposition was then passed and the amendment was thrown out.

OVERCROWDING IN LOCAL TRAINS.

Dr. Sukhia then moved:

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the constant overcrowding of passengers in the third and second class cars of Railway local trains of the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways has become a grave and intolerable public grievance and danger to public health and even to life in some cases, and that Government should be pleased to take steps to see that the grievance is duly remedied at an early date.

2 That the President be requested to communicate this Resolutions to Government with an expression of the Corporation's earnest hope that Government will be pleased to move in the matter as soon as possible.

3. That the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the undesirability of stopping the local trains at stations for too short a time and to the consequent danger of starting trains while some of the passengers are about to alight and to request him to issue strict orders to the guards in charge of the trains to see that no more passengers are alighting and that the doors of cars are duly closed before a train is allowed to start."

He said the recent accident on the G. I. P. Railway had brought the question before them in a very prominent manner.

After some discussion the proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned.

G.I.P. RLY. EMPLOYEES.

◆

DELEGAUION WAIT ON AGENT.

The deputation of 20 men representing the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Conference at Manmad waited on the Agent of the Railway on Thursday at 12 noon and presented their case. There was a short discussion between the delegation and the Agent and a reply had been promised by the Agent at noon to-day. The delegation is waiting till to-day in Bombay and have sent the following telegram to the Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Employees, still in session at Manmad.

"Favourably received by Agent. Grap discussed and explained. Short discussion followed. Reply promised noon to-morrow delegates remaining in Bombay."

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

◆

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

ORIEN SPORTING ASSOCIATION (5) BEAT UNION HOCKEY CLUB (O).

The meeting between these two suburban teams on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Thursday in the preliminary round of the above tournament resulted in a very dull and tame exhibition, the Orien Sporting after pressing their opponents almost throughout the sixty minutes' play winning by the substantial margin of five goals without a response. The game was mainly confined in the Union twenty-five and but for hesitation and wild shooting they might have won by a bigger margin. The Union Hockey team made a very sorry show—their standard of hockey being not even good for a junior tournament. Slow and desultory in their work, they could hardly stand the onelaughts made their defence even by the Bandra team (Oriens), which by no means played standard senior hockey. The Orien forwards, however, had better understanding among themselves and supported by a fairly good defence resorted to short passing which completely non-plussed the Union defence.

The start saw the Orien forwards attacking. The pressure was well-sustained throughout the initial period. After some reckless play in the Union twenty-five, Andrew Pereira opened the Orien account scoring the first goal after 15 minutes' play. The Union defence was kept busy during the remaining period of the first half but no further score was recorded and the teams changed sides with the Oriens leading by a goal.

The re-start saw the Union boys attacking desperately, but their efforts were far too weak and scraggy to be effective. In fact, they only hit and ran, without knowing where the ball was going. Eventually they forced a corner which was unproductive. Thereafter the Orien boys returned to attack and a nice passing bout ended in A. Pereira scoring the second goal for the Bandra team, after 10 minutes' play from the restart. Continuing to attack the Orien forwards had matters much as they liked and A. Entiado increased the lead by scoring the third goal for the Oriens. Immediately after, Albuquerque scored the fourth goal off a rebound from the Union goal-keeper. Five minutes later J. Pereira scored the fifth and last goal off a beautiful pass by A. Pereira. The game thus ended in an easy victory for the Orien sporting Association by five goals to nil.

The teams were:—

Orien S. A.—A. Rodrigues; F. Gomes and Athaide; Carvalho, J. Entiado and Jerald; Albuquerque, Misquita, A. Pereira, A. Entiado, J. Pereira.

Union Hockey Club:—P. Gonsalves; M. Nazareth and Murray; J. Johnson, H. Johnson and W. Crasto; J. Pereira, N. Fernandez, P. Carvalho, F. Waldaris and B. D'Mello.

Umpires Messrs. Hamond and D. D'Souza.

LUSITANIANS (A) (2) DREW WITH ISLAM GYMKHANA (2).

◆

A fairly fast and interesting encounter with an exciting finish was the result of the meeting between these two teams on the Gymkhana ground on Thursday in the Preliminary round of the above tournament. The Lusitanians team had a few changes, Rafino and Saldanha being recruits, while Pais had stood down in favour of Newman D'Souza and Nelson D'Souza, the famous skipper and partner of Johnnie D'Souza was absent. These changes considerably handicapped the team, which was by no means a balanced combination. On the other hand the Lusitanians players did not keep to their places nor did they face the ball at times as they should have done. The besetting sin, however, was the wild shooting of their forwards, but for which they might have qualified themselves for the second preliminary round of the tournament. On the day's play, they had undoubtedly a great share in attack, but they failed to secure the lead owing to erratic shooting, time and again the ball going anywhere but between the uprights. Except Martin, the defence was very slow and unless they change their tactics, they will not be able to maintain their reputation as a first class local combination. In spite of their repeated onslaughts they had to retire with honours equal, the scores being two goals all.

The Islam Gymkhana gave a very creditable exhibition, their clever defence and determined rushes, in which occasionally they made use of heir weight against their supple opponents, thought quite unintentionally, being really praiseworthy. They did not have so many openings as their opponents had, but they made the most of what they had. Their exhibition displayed great judgment, though their passing was a bit too long and hard. But everyone of them, meant business and played for all he was worth. Bham in defence and Baig in attack were the two very prominent player in the Islam Gymkhana team. A word of praise is also due to their custodian, Sulehman who brought off a few splendid saves. His alertness was very remarkable, jus as the judgment of his vis-a-vis was very poor. The game came in interesting flashes and both teams were greatly cheered by their respective supporters. The Islam Gymkhana put up a great fight in defence their resourcefulness and alacrity in staving off repeated Lusitanian sallies being indeed very commendable. With a little more practice, the Islam Gymkhana team should acquit themselves with credit against any local combination.

THE GAME.

The opening operations saw the Lusitanians attacking but the Islam Gymkhana defence cleared the coast and soon after the venue changed, the Moslem forwards taking the ball in their opponents' twenty-five, where for full five minutes they gave anxious moments to the Lusitanian defence. Martin, however, relieved the pressure with a long [illegible] Marcus D'Souza and was put in possession of the ball [illegible] Islam Gymkhana defense. Sulehman, the Islam custodian, rushed out to save the situation and kicked out, but off the kick, the ball came to M. Pinto in the firing zone who made no mistake putting it though.

LUSITANIANS	1
ISLAM GYMKHANA	Nil.

Elated with their success, the Lusitanians continued to attack but Shamsul Huq, Bham and Shaikh developed splendid spoiling tactics and put their forwards well on the go. But the pressure was continued and Cyriaco D'Souza was twice whistled back for lying offside. Give-and-take sort of play followed for a few minutes and shortly before the whistle sounded half-time a nice passing bout by the Lusitanian forwards ended in Cyriaco D'Souza nicely placing the ball in a corner of the net, evading the Islam custodian.

LUSITANIANS	Two goals.
ISLAM GYMKHANA	Nil.

After the usual respite, both teams started operations in a determined fashion, the Lusitanians for increasing the lead and the Islam Gymkhana for saving themselves from the ignominy of a defeat. Both teams attacked in turn and some open chances were lost—the Islam forwards not being able to score when the Lusitanian goal-keeper had rushed out and missed and Marcus D'Souza for the Lusitanians failing to net, the ball sailing above the cross-bar. Nothing daunted, the Islam forwards began to attack and a long pass by A. Rahaman put Qazi in possession who sprinted down the right and sent on to Baig who made no mistake in putting the ball through.

LUSITANIANS	Two goals.
ISLAM GYMKHANA	One goal.

Exchanges grew very fast and interesting at this period and Lusitanians' forwards changing their places made desperate attempts to score and shot after after shot went wide, as though they were fated not to increase the lead. Not to be denied the Islam defence put up a great fight and neutralised the efforts of the Lusitanian forwards in a brilliant style. The Lusitanians forced a couple of corners both of which proved abortive both Cyriaco D'Souza and Johnny D'Souza (who had transferred himself to the centre position in the front string) shooting wide of the mark. Bham, Shamsul Huq, and Sahabaddin worked very hard at this period and eventually the Islam forwards got going. From one of these rushes Baig scored the second goal for the Islam Gymkhana, thus equalising:—

LUSITANIANS	Two goals.
ISLAM GYMKHANA	Two goals.

The Lusitanians thereafter returned to attack, but no further score was recorded till the call of full time.

An extra period of ten minutes (five minutes each way) was then allowed. Both the teams were lustily cheered by their respective partisans and the game grew very exciting. No more score was, however, recorded and the game ended in a draw of two goals all as stated. The final scores were:—

LUSITANIANS (A)	Two goals.
ISLAM GYMKHANA	Two goals.

The tie will be re-played on Thursday, the 15th instant (4-15 p.m.).

The teams were:—

Lusitanians (A):—B. Sollis; Faria and Dominic; Martin, Newman D'Souza and Rafino; Johnnie D'Souza, Marcus D'Souza, M. Pinto, Cyriaco D'Souza and Saldanha.

Islam Gymkhana:—Suleliman; Bham and Shamsul Huq; A. Rehman, M. S. Shaikh and Sahabuddin; Qazi, Rasool, Baig, Y. Khan and A. Khan.

Umpires Messrs. James and McDermott.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

4-15.—Y.M.C.A. (Procter Branch) v. The Bees, Bandra.

5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana v. K. O. S. B.

INFLUENZA RELIEF IN GUJARAT.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the Pneumonic Influenza Epidemic in Gujarat this year has not been so terribly deadly as last, the Gujarat Sabha Epidemic Relief Committee deserve much praise for the very prompt manner in which they have sought to combat the fell disease at the very onset by enabling Commissioner Geo. P. French of The Salvation Army to dispense free medicine to the poor and needy sufferers in the villages through the carefully organized and wide spread body of workers under his command.

During the past two months or so, no less than three thousand cases have been dealt with, with most encouraging results. Our last reports show an increase of cases. In some localities these increases are proportionately very large. Up to the present the Epidemic Relief Committee above mentioned has granted the sum of Rs. 500 and the cost of medicine has come to a little more than that amount. The working expenses are reduced to the utmost minimum and so far, Commissioner French has used none of the sum above mentioned for that purpose but has spent the entire amount on drugs only.

Epidemics are constantly breaking out in various forms and the Commissioner is most desirous of making some permanent provision for relief in such emergencies.

When one considers that the capital of a labouring man consists usually solely in his own physical strength, and when we remember how thoroughly Pneumonic Influenza deprives one of all power of body and mind, the value of this branch of Salvation Army Work by which medical aid is brought to the very bedside of the helpless sick, can be rightly estimated.

The fact that a Government Hospital dispensary exists in a neighbouring village or town matters little so long as the sick poor have no one to send; and also for other reasons such as the following:—

They do not always understand the [illegible]. Many think it is only a cold and will soon pass off so that in a day or two they will be able to return to work even if they take no medicine [illegible] who have actually lived on the same means and fare of the average Indian labourer as I did many years ago, can easily realise what it means to be struck down and rendered absolutely helpless, when there is neither food nor money provided for the morrow. The continual increase in the prices of necessities affects all classes and especially the poor. They used to use large quantities of buttermilk but the famine, the South American Traders, the butchers and Bombay Dairymen have combined to bring about a great scarcity of milch kine. This, to the average Gujrati is a very serious matter; and I am glad to hear that some Hindu friends in Ahmedabad are now taking practical steps to remedy this evil.

Many of the poor have the false idea that brandy is a remedy for "Flu" and hence intemperance is spreading as a result of ignorance.

Now The Salvation Army renders just the kind of help that is needed. Dr. Alfred Johanson M.D. of The Salvation Army Hospital, Anand, prepares the medicine and Salvation Army Divisional Officers who each have about fifty or sixty villages to look after, take this stock medicine and linament and pass it on to the District and Village Officers working under them. These in turn make use of Helpers Brigades consisting of people of all castes and creeds; and these in their leading [illegible] visit the sick from house to house advising, helping and comforting those with whom they come in contact.

Commissioner French, who is responsible for all Salvation Army operations in Western India, will, if provided with the necessary funds, make use of the entire S.A. organization for this Presidency to fight influenza and other epidemics without any regard to the caste and creed of those who are in need; and he now appeals to all lovers of humanity to help him to provide a substantial fund for this humane purpose.

Last year The Army was enabled to save the lives of hundreds of people at the average ridiculous cost of two annas nine pies per person and will help him to carry on and increase this [illegible].

Donations should be addressed to Commissioner George S. French, The Salvation Army Territorial Headquarters, Byculla Bridge, Bombay.

DAYASAGAR.

Bombay, 5th April 1920.

RICE CONTROL.

◆

PRIORITY CERTIFICATES SUSPENDED.

A press Notes states:—

In modification of para 3 of Press Note No. 1953-D.C.S. of 1st April 1920, it is announced that the necessity for priority certificates is at present suspended, as regards the despatch of all rice by rail or sea from the Town and Island of Bombay to all places in India except Portuguese territory, for which priority certificates for all foodstuffs mentioned in para 2 of the above Press note will still be required.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the press note issued by the Rice Controller and published this morning there occurs the following statement: "Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons have distributed 3,600 tons locally during the month. As the demand grew dull, they were allowed to distribute Rice upto five bags to any retailer in Bombay City without previous sanction from this office. Even this was not very effective. Owing to the accumulation of large stocks of rice in the City all the firms have been allowed to make free sales locally, and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons have ceased to be the sole distributing agents for the City." I have scanned this precious statement over and over again and have been unable to follow it, and I have been wondering whether it is only one more attempt to throw more dust in the public eye which is already well nigh blinded so far as the doings of the Rice Control Department are concerned. If as the Rice Controller states, Messrs. Currimbhoys who enjoyed the precious privilege of being monopolists for the supply of all Rice to the City and Island of Bombay could dispose of only 3600 tons during the month and were unable to make further headway [illegible] that they were granted [illegible] to sell to any retail dealer upto five bags, of what earthly use was the concession which the Rice Controller wishes us to believe he generously allowed to all the firms [illegible] ly, and what possible harm could the withdrawal of the monopoly have done to Messrs. Currimbhoys. It is a wellknown fact that while the monopoly for the supply of rice to Bombay was held by Messrs. Currimbhoys, the seven other firms were only allowed to distribute rice [illegible] and what the public would be interested to know is:

(1) Whether or not Messrs. Currimbhoys have any stocks on hand; what is the quantity so held; and how does the quantity compare with the requirements of Bombay.

(2) Whether Messrs. Currimbhoys have been or are to be allowed to supply Rice to destinations outside Bombay thus encroaching upon the province [illegible] the other seven firms [illegible] the interests of the seven importing firms been made or are they to be made subservient to the interests of Messrs. Currimbhoys?

"FIAT LUX."

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU.

◆

TRIUMPHAL TOUR IN SCANDINAVIA.

Mrs. Naidu, says "India", has been having an absolutely triumphal tour in Scandinavia. All the leading papers have published long interviews with her, and many public and private lectures and receptions have been arranged. There is deep and enlightened interest there on India. This is glad news.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore

The Poet Laurate of India
with address
The Bombay Students' Brotherhood
on
Sunday the 11th April 1920
at 10 A.M. (S.T.)
at
THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Free admission to Members of the Brotherhood by invitation Cards.

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Orchestra " 5 " for the first five rows.
" " 3 " for the 6th 7th & 8th rows
" " 2 " for the 9th and 10th rows.

Tickets will be booked at Messrs. S. Rose and Co.

On Friday and Saturday and at the Theatre on Sunday from 8 a. m.

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NATIONAL WEEK.

JALLIANWALLA BAUG MEMORIAL FUND.

Volunteers' Route for Collections.

TO-DAY:—Fort, Holichakla, Bazar Gate Street, Mody Street, Mint Road and Frere Road.

SATURDAY:—From Dhobi Talao Royal Opera House and streets connecting this road.

FOR THE KHILAFAT
PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of the
KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.
TO-DAY.
at 9 p.m. (B.T.)
Near
FRENCH BRIDGE.

SPEAKERS:—
Mahatma Gandhi,
Maulana Shaukat Ali,
Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhary,
Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan
and others.

Hindoo, Musalmans and all sympathisers are requested to attend.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"GREAT EXPERIENCE".—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 9, 1920.

AWAKENING OF THE EAST.

The extracts, which we publish elsewhere under the heading "The Turkish Tangle," give prominence to the opposing considerations in regard to the settlement of the Turkish Empire, the ultimate triumph which would make or mar the peace of the world; they emphasise, on the one hand, the sincerity of purpose, the new-born faith on the part of the East in the eternal principales which were at stake in the war and its resolute determination to see that these principles become live forces in its part of the world as wel as the West and, on the other, the cynical manipulation and disregard of these principles, on the part of the "Peace-makers," for their own little and selfish ends of imperialistic and economic domination; they bring into relief, in short, the growing protest of the East against the exploitation of her resources and manhood, not in the common interests of humanity but for the selfish aggrandisement of Europe. In dictating the Treaty of Versailles, the Supreme Council failed to realize that Europe was a Continent, no part of which could be mutilated without bringing suffering on the remaining portions. An adequate realization of the blunder came through the economic loss and hardships borne by the peoples in the Allied countries as well as through untold sufferings in Germany, Austria and Russia. The rapproachment with Russia is an indication of the advance along the right road—an advance prompted by the consideration that a broad spirit of justice and conciliation and not the passion of revenge must be the guiding policy, if Europe is to be made safe for democracy. But the Great War was not fought to make merely Europe safe for democracy. It was fought to make the whole world safe for democracy. The policy followed by the Supreme Council in regard to the settlement of the Turkish Empire does not recognise the all-prevailing importance of this purpose. To them the teeming millions of the East are more or less as pawns on the diplomatic chess-board. The vital interests of these millions are to be subordinated to the "claims" of European "civilization." What seemed to have mattered most to the "Peace-makers" is the carving up of Turkey with the least possible bother into zones of financial penetration and colonization for the European "victorious" Powers. But they have counted without the great wave of moral idealism which the war has thrown up and the unchainable forces which it has set in motion. So it has been that, though more than a year and a half has passed since the Armistice with Turkey was signed, the "Peace-makers" have not yet signed the Peace Treaty. On the other hand, they seem to have done their best to mar all the good that the five years of war did and have in addition super-imposed on its burdens and sufferings, fresh burdens and sufferings and have kept alive not merely chaos and confusion in Turkey itself but also an imminent peril of unprecedented magnitute to the peace and tranquility of the East generally and through it of the world.

The Perilous Path.

"The path followed by the Supreme Council is all twists and turns" is the general indictment made by the late French President, M. Poincare. Why? Because in their quest for "mandates" they have failed to take note of the two all important and relevant forces, the potency of which is none the less inevitably realizing itself. These forces are the reaction of the policy of economic Imperialism on the democracies of the West who have to bear its burdens and the protest of the East against the flagrantly cynical interpretation of the principles of war for the selfish ends of European Imperialism and Capitalism. The voice of warning as to the former has already begun to be raised. Thus "The Nation," the exponent of all that is sincere, noble and statesmanlike in the public opnion of Britain, says in a passage which must be quoted in full:

> "It (the League of Nations) must be made representative of the peoples and not merely of the Governments of the world. Here a good deal can be done by the development of the principle of the representation of organisations which was adopted in the case of the International Labour Conference. There is nothing in such a prospect to challenge or provoke the reasonable national spirit of any society. It would disappoint the contentions of those who wish to see Great Britain in possession or occupation of Mesopotamia and Palestine and who think that we have some special claim to the rich resources of undeveloped countries. But those gentlemen will inevitably find that if they wish to build strategic railways on the desert for their private purposes, they will overstrain the resources of the British Empire and involve it in political difficulties that will prove its ruin. The possessing classes can choose between International Government on the one hand, which means the surrender of such amibitions, the removal of such causes of war, and the prospect of the recovery of Europe; and the old Imperialism on the other. But Imperialism stands for heavier burdens in taxes and a continual rise in the cost of living. The people will understand that their bread costs them more to-day because of what Mr. George and Mr. Churchill and M. Millerand are doing in Mesopotamia and Cilicia, in Austria and Silesia, in Poland and in Petrograd, and not merely in London and in Paris. And the makers of these policies had better not delude themselves with the belief, if they choose Imperialism, that they can make the workers pay for their choice."

Already the present chaos and confusion in the Turkish Empire, thanks to the policy of the Allies, involve a drain on the resources in men and money of the Western democracies. But it can hardly be expected that any European Power will dare send white conscript troops to suppress the nationalist aspnrations of either the Turks or the Arabs, though there is no doubt that any disposition of the Turkish Empire on the basis of division of spoils among the victorious Powers is bound to create a menacing internal situation throughout that Empire. It is, however, not the local danger in Turkey alone of which wise statesmanship must take count. It is the reaction of the policy of economic Imperialism on the whole Eastern world and, above all, the voice of India—who will have to bear the brunt of all military actions that will inevitably follow, as night follows day,—which cannot be ignored. India along with the rest of Asia is vitally concerned with the Turkish settlement. The Khilafat is fundamentally a religious question. And non-Mahomedan Indians fully sympathise with their Moslem fellow-countrymen in their anxieties with regard to the integrity of the Khilafat. But their sympathy is born of the conviction that the settlement of Turkey proposed by Moslems—namely, the transformation of the Turkish Empire into a Commonwealth of self-governing States composed on national lines, owning allegiance to the Khalif-Sultan to enable him to function as Protector of the Holy Places in accordance with the obligations of Islamic law, a transformation that will fully and adequately secure the protection of Christian minorities under any guarantees proposed by the League of Nations but not inconsistent with the temporary power of the Sultan-Khalif—is essentially just and righteous and is in consonance with the principle of self-determination. And they are, moreover, convinced that any other solution, especially one which the Big Three are reported to favour, must spell the triple peril of economic and political domination of the East by the West, the slow strangulation of Eastern culture and, above all, the disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the East. It is, therefore, that Mr. Gandhi has described the Khilafat question as the question of questions and Lala Lajpatrai has drawn attention to the "national" duty of focussing and consolidating Indian opinion on it and of pressing it on the British people for consideration. As he says: "It is not a question that affects the Mussalmans only. It is one that affects every Asiatic and every Indian, nay every human being."

A Way Out?

It is a sign of no little hope that the best minds in Europe have not remained unaffected by this awakening of the East. "The Nation", for example, realises the deeper significance of the Indian view regarding Turkey. 'Translated into Western terms', it says, 'it is really the exploited, conquered East which is rising against the Imperialism of the West.' Realising this the journal proceeds to urge that "an attempt be made to examine this Moslem claim, with a disposition to meet it half-way." Stating the fundamental demand of the Allies to be decent government in Turkey, the journal observes that it is compatible, not indeed with the full integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but with some approach to it. Before we come to the constructive proposals of the journal, we reproduce its views on the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire which deserve prominent attention as being the most complete indictment of the present Allied policy towards Turkey that has been forthcoming from an organ of British opinion. The journal says:

> "Catastrophic dismemberment may have economic consequences as disastrous for the peoples of Turkey as the like process in Austria has had. Again, it cannot be carried out, and will not be carried out, on lines that even approximate to racial justice. There are in Eastern and Western Thrace some mainly Greek and some mainly Bulgarian districts, but in both we believe that the population is by a large majority Moslem—unless, indeed, as some say, Eastern Thrace has been recently peopled with Bulgarian refugees from Macedonia. Again, in the portion of Asia Minor assigned to Greece, though Smyrna town may have a Greek majority, the majority in the province is certainly Turkish. Greek rule will mean the panic migration of most of this Moslem population. Let Greece by all means have the islands. Let us who talk of our devotion to the idea of nationality give Cyprus to her, as Gladstone restored Corfu. But to give either of the Thraces or Smyrna or Aidin to Greece, seems to us to be neither racial justice nor economic wisdom, nor wise politics. Of French and Italian claims to Adalia and Cilicia we need say less. They are purely Imperialist. The Armenians in the Cilician highlands must be protected, but they are a small minority of the population. The best thing for them would be to emigrate to the independent Armenian State, exchanging houses and lands with the Moslems who will not wish to live under Armenian rule."

The journal, as will be seen, advocates an independent Armenia. According to a recent cable, the mandate for Armenia has been offered to the League of Nations. In this connection there are two important considerations which cannot be lost sight of. First, that in all the three provinces of the proposed State of Armenia, the Moslem population is in majority; second, that "the massacres," which are manifestly the chief reason for the creation of an independent State, have not been impartially investigated. The "massacres" have an ancient history. The only investigation that has been heard of is that of the Armenian reports by professed partisans of the Armenians, made not altogether without a propagandist purpose. On the other hand, since the Armistice, categorical and apparently well-authenticated reports of atrocities committed by Armenians have been published. Lastly, there are the factor of intrigue by foreign Powers inciting Armenians against the Turk and the feeling of suspicion as to the sincerity of Allied Powers to find out the truth about atrocities by whomsoever committed—a feeling induced by the suppression of the Report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Enquiry in the events which accompanied the Greek occupation of Smyrna. All this, taken together with the fact that the majority of population in Armenia is Moslem, whose wishes must be considered, shows that there is at least a case for the defence which must be considered before a part of Turkey is lopped off. To revert to the proposals of "The Nation." They are that, excluding Armenia, Turkey North of Amanus range, including Eastern Thrace, should remain with the Ottoman Empire; that the whole League of Nations, by some special *ad hoc* governing body should be made responsible for the reconstruction of Turkey; that experienced administrators from India and Tunis must be looked for, that an Indian Moslem or two should be placed on the board which would include neutrals and even Austrians or Germans, if they know or love the country, scholars, men of science, bankers, soldiers, and even missionaries to be preferred to diplomatists. On the political side, according to the journal, the best plan is to aim at cultural rather than territorial autonomy for the various religious communities. As for the Arab lands, according to "The Nation," it might suffice, for the purpose of the Khilafat, "to retain an Ottoman suzerainty, as in Egypt before 1914, to allow the Sultan the guardianship over the Mosques of Mecca, Medina, Damascus, and Jerusalem, to confer "mandates" for Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia, under the League of Nations, upon Britain and France, with a time limit of twenty years, and to postpone the final solution to the end of that period of probation." "The Nation" anticipates that Indian Moslems "may resent a proposal to set up a Council of guardianship over Turkey, even if it included Moslem members, as hotly as they resent the scheme of dismemberment" and it admits that "the Caliphate would have no real independence during this period of tulelege."

Give Turkey A Chance.

It is hard to quarrel with proposals made with an honest desire to respect the Moslem view and to secure the true interests of the people of Turkey. But the truth must be told. The proposals of "The Nation" proceed from the fundamental demand for a decent Government in Turkey. But is there no alternative to these proposals? There is. And for an answer we must go to the past history of Turkey as well as to the new forces which the war has set in motion. If there has been no decent government in Turkey, the principal reason has been that, to use Mr. Ameer Ali's vivid phraseology, Turkey has not been given a dog's chance to improve her administration—thanks to the rival intrigues of various European Powers. Punish her by all means, but give Turkey—not the old Turkey, but a chastened, rejuvenated Turkey, transformed into a commonwealth of self-governing States on the lines we have already indicated, above all, a Turkey who is a member of the League of Nations—a real chance of realising herself, and there can be no doubt that there would be no greater bulwark of the peace of the East than such a Turkey. We cannot conceive of any obstacle to the creation of such a Turkey but a desire for the exploitation of the East or a disbelief in the capacity of the East to put its own house in order. The former would stultify the high purpose of the war; the latter would be an unwarranted slur on the East. As Lala Lajpatrai says, "we cannot look with approval or even with indifference at the absolute extermination of all Asiatic independence," however thinly disguised it may be under beneficent purposes. For, with the independence of the East is bound up the strength, durability and development of Eastern culture. As "the Nation" itself says, "it is the destruction of the last independent Oriental State which so deeply stirs India, and moves the heretic Shiah as well as the alien Brahmin." The future belongs not to the culture of the West alone, not to the culure of the East alone, but to the happy blending of both. This happy blend is unthinkable if Eastern culture is not first to find an adequately favourable atmosphere for its own growth. It is because the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire and the handing over of any portions of it to exponents of European culture for the operation of their characteristic "civilising" process will spell this unequal and, therefore, disastrous reaction of Western culture on Eastern culture that the Eastern world is now in a ferment. The war was won by Asiatics as well as Europeans. It was fought to make the world safe for democracy. The East is entitled to have a voice in the ordering of the world, or, at least, its own part of it.

Notes of the Day.

Promoting Loyalty.

There are ways and ways of cultivating loyalty, but the inventiveness of the Punjab University in planting the seed and watering it abundantly, may be noticed by educationists. In the Matriculation Examination, just over in the Punjab, we find the following questions in the Urdu paper:—

> Write an essay in Urdu on one of the following subjects:—(a) the Blessings of the British Raj, (b) the Afghan War of 1919, (c) the Martial Law.

The Hindi Examiners catching the spirit of the joke invited students to write essays on (a) Afghan War (b) High Prices (c) Satyagraha or Passive Resistance (d) Rajabhakti or Loyalty. We wonder what the poor students wrote to win the approval of the examiners and get passing marks. "Martial Law" and "Satyagraha" are themes on which we believe the Hunter Committee was exercising its mind. These questions were no doubt meant to provoke sentiments loyalty in the hearts of young men at the Matriculation stage. Why did they not ask a question on the charms of Dyer or O'Dwyer? Suppose a student, writing on "Martial Law", decided to dwell on the truth and discussed the pleasantries of parades, forced marches, fainting on the road-side, the arrest of principals, professors and students and flogging; and suppose another, with more shrewdness than truthfulness, praised them as worthy of gallant men—there could be no question who would win and who would fail. Inviting students to give pleasing answers on questions like this, is not very different from Captain Doveton's punishment as he asked a victim to compose poetry in his honour!

Industry in Indore.

The industrial awakening which the country has been witnessing during the last two years has not left the Indore State unaffected. Even a cursory glance through the pages of the report of the Commerce and Industry Department of the State for the three years ending September 1919, prepared by Rao Bahadur Sardar M. V. Kibe, Minister in charge, reveals the immense industrial potentialities of Indore and the rapnd strides which the State is making in the proper development of its resources. If the various industrial and commercial schemes which the State has on hand are put into operation, after careful investigation, Indore, as Rao Bahadur Kibe observes, may some day become one of the most important trade centres of India, next to Bombay and Calcutta. There was not much activity in evidence in the State before the war. Excepting the exports of cotton, cotton seeds, hides and cattle in considerable quantities and numbers, there was not much commercial and industrial activity. But during the last two years the situation has undergone a wonderful change. Twelve large joint-stock companies have been floated with an aggregate capital of Rs. 1,22,00,00, and the industries they represent include not only cotton mills, but a brush factory, a tiles and brick factory, a farming company, an iron and brass foundry, cotton and flour mills, an electrical supply and industrial company and a patent wall tiles company. The Prince Yaswant Rao Brush Factory claims to be the largest factory of its kind in India, containing up-to-date electrically driven machinery. Among the new schemes in hand are a paper mill, a glass factory, a tannery, all three of which are nearing completion, on oil mill aid a starch manufacturing factory at Barwaha, with a capital of about fifteen lakhs. A survey of the mineral resources of the State has disclosed the existence of iron ore in large quantities in the Barbada valley and a project to start iron works near Barwaha is under contemplation. Schemes have also been prepared for the revival of the Maheshwar saree industry and enquiries are being made into the possibilities of starting oil and soap industries in the State on a large scale.

Beneficient Activity.

The industrial development of the State is considerably handicapped by the fact that it has no outlet to the sea nor a broad gauge railway connection. With a view to overcome the latter drawback, a comprehensive railway development scheme is stated to be under consideration. Apart from these schemes, an active policy of State aid, in the shape of loans to nascent industries, is being pursued, thanks to the well-known zeal of his Highness for industrial development of his State. His Highness temporarily engaged the services of Prof. Stanley Jevons as an economic advisor of the State and the Professor is understood to be drafting, in England, his final report. Prof. Patrick Geddes has drawn up a plan for an industrial town in Indore, which will concentrate, co-ordinate and develop industries in the city. The scheme for starting a technical institute at Indore, which at one time appeared very near adoption has, we regret to find, not yet secured the sanction of his Highness. In view of the industrial activity that is being witnessed on all sides in the State and in view of the splendid resources awaiting exploitation, the establishment of a technical institute would go a long way to aid the subjects of the State in their efforts. It is to be hoped that early sanction will be accorded to the scheme. We congratulate both the Ruler and the subjects of Indore on the praiseworthy activity the State is showing in industrial and commercial fields.

Relief to the Blind.

Everyone who has seen the pitiable sight of crowds of helpless men, women and children waiting by the roadside, in our villages and even in our modern cities, for their turn to be "doctored" by the quack with his nostrums for eye complaints, will readily sympathise with the movement inaugurated by the Blind Relief Association which has been formed in Bombay. We publish elsewhere a statement regarding the aims and objects of the Association and the work it has already done in this Presidency, with the active co-operation of the Salvation Army and affiliated associations in the mofussil having aims and objects identical with those of the Bombay Association. The scope for relief in the villages in particular is unlimited and there is every need that the work of mercy such as the Association has in view should be extended to all the nooks and corners of the Presidency. We hope the appeal of the Association for funds to enable it to establish a net-work of eye-dispensaries and to send out volunteers with travelling dispensaries into the villages will meet with generous response from all all who feel for the poor, the illiterate, and the suffering.

As will be seen from our Telegram page, there is an absolute dearth of Foreign cables, only very few messages having been received the whole of yesterday. There is evidently some trouble with the cables; but we have received no intimation either from the Telegraph office or Reuter's Agency in Bombay.

PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

LALA HARKISONLAL SPEAKS OUT.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Lala Harkishanlal delivered on the 2nd instant at the Sixth Punjab Provincial Conference held at Jullundur:—

After expressing thanks for his election to the chair he said:—

The thoughts, uppermost in your mind and mine, are for the moment the *last regime*, and the events of the year of grace 1919, and the subsequent developments, of hopes and disappointments, leading the story up to the present day, with some kind of forecast for the future.

The last regime began in the month of May of the year 1913, when Sir Louis Dane laid down the reins of his high office as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province and Sir Micheal O'Dwyer took them in his hands.

THE STRONG MAN.

After referring to the regime of Sir Louis Dane, he continued:—

All this was placed before the *Strong Man* on his arrival in the Punjab who had been appointed to rule over our destinies for 5 long years, in succession to Sir Louis Dane, and whose term of office was even extended by another year, to complete as if it were the policy of repression, oppression and humiliation, which had from the outset characterised his administration; and which policy culminated in the introduction of the Martial Law in 1919, in some of the districts of the Punjab. The Martial Law and *Before* will be long remembered for mowing down of crowds of people, by the use of the machine-guns, and for ruthlessly killing many by bombs thrown down from aeroplanes; and for hundreds of innocent people being sent up to the jails of the Province; and for several coming to their end prematurely on the gallows; for whole towns being subjected to unmerited indignities; and lastly for almost the whole of the superior student population of the Province, living at the time in the Capital of the Punjab, being subjected to a sense of humiliation, not likely to be forgotten by them during the rest of their lives.

MID-APRIL OF 1919.

Gentlemen, the events that took place on the awful days of the mid-April of 1919 have been already fully described by several writers and speakers with as much details as circumstances warranted, and have formed the subject of two enquiries, one by Lord Hunter's Committee and the other by the Indian National Congress Sub-Committee, where eye-witnesses have deposed to the awful scenes that they witnessed, and have stated facts to justify or otherwise the actions of the authorities and of the people. These incidents have also already been described in brief, in several pamphlets, in two or three speeches made by Hon. Madan Mohan Malaviya in the Council and the Hon. Pundit Moti Lal Nehru at the Congress. They have formed the subject of numerous newspaper articles and reports, and will now be soon published in several volumes by both the Enquiry agencies. It will be, therefore, manifestly useless to reproduce them here, and with your permission, I advisedly refrain from commenting on the conduct of the parties concerned, as they form the subject of comment by members of both the commission and the committee; and if their awards and findings deviate, from the strict logical inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, it will be time for all of us here assembled and other public men and publicists to express our and their views in support or in deviation from the views expressed as the case may be. But one aspect of the whole affair should engage our immediate attention, and that is this:—What do we expect as the result of the enquiry? This expectation, gentlemen, is to be summed up in one word and that word is *Justice*: Justice we desire for all parties and to all parties; and nothing but strict and impartial justice, that will be free from the taint of policy and expediency. Shall this be done? I will not venture on a prophecy. But our own duty in this respect is quite plain. We must strain every nerve to get this justice done; not in the spirit of revenge or resentment, but from the highest motives of serving the Empire, of which Fortune has made us a part. This naturally leads me to offer a few observations on this question of justice. Justice, as understood by us orientals, is that arbitration of human rights between contending parties which is mathematically and logically in accordance with the true interpretation of facts, and consonant with the purest, highest and aproved principles of law, ethics and religion. Orientals do not call that justice which is summed up in the phrase "Well Served." Thus the true attribute of this justice is that it is fearless and undaunted; and pays no respect to persons, and is independant of the fear of immediate consequences. This justice and this alone we demand at the hands of the Victroy, the Secretary of State and the Houses of Parliament; we say this, that if evenhanded justice requires that the Viceroy and the Secretary should have to punish their most esteemed colleagues and right—hand men they should not shirk it; and if by this standard they may have to blame themselves they ought publicly to avowe it, and should not hesitate to do so. I am quite clear in my mind, that only the return to this standard of justice, in all respects, and on all occasions, can save the Empire from disruption. This should be recognized by men in authority, and by men over whom the authority is exercised. This should be recognized in India, in Ireland and in Egypt, and not to forget the new members of the Empire, Mesopotamia, and parts of Africa, as well as in England and the self-governing colonies. It should be recognized *Inter se and Inter Omnes*. The black, the brown, the white, and all other shades and varieties of colour should all recognize this.

This brief dessertation on justice has caused me to deviate from reviewing *in seratiem* the rule of this Strong Governor.

Soon after he took over charge, he gave the people scent of what was coming, in declaring in a speech at Rawalpindi that all classes of people had the presumption of suggesting to him how to rule the Province. He said he knew his business best, and the people should mind their own business. This rebuke was administered, because in the last preceding reign, people had got into the habit of laying suggestions before Sir Louis Dane, accessible as he was to all classes of people. This rebuke must have had effect. Next to this came his Honour's visit to Gurdaspur, where he received an address from the Co-operative Banks. Imagine of all the institutions in the world the Co-operative Banks should be presenting addresses. There his Honour Sir Michael O'Dwyer held out in favour of Co-operative Banks against the other Banks which were numerous and flourishing; and the crash had not come; and he said that the Co-operative Banks were backed by Government. Are they? This was followed by what has been called as the crash of the Swadeshi Banks. The callousness shewn by him and his subordinates in this respect, with studied purpose, and the subsequent long tale of mischief played is too well- known, to require detailed dealing here, but there it is. This was in 1913. In 1914, happily in some respects for the people of the Punjab, the War of the world started and all attention and especially the attention of this Satrap of Punjab was riveted on that enterprise; otherwise, one does not know what this man "who himself knew his business best" should not have done to keep the people down, whom he professed he so tenderly loved, and whom he so often described as the *sane* and the *sound* people of the Punjab.

SIR MICHAEL'S METHOD OF WORK.

His work and the method of his work with regard to recruitment for the army, and the raising of the War Loans and subscriptions, have already been reviewed briefly, by the Congress Sub-Committee and need no second treatment. But the effect and the dire-effect of his maladministeration remains, and is abiding; and it would be quite worth one's while to recording it in detail, and if an enquiry by some such organization as was set on foot in connection with the Martial Law regime undertakes the job the yield would be large and rich. The defence of India Act which professed to have been enacted for the purposes of the War was freely used by Sir Michael O'Dwyer in bringing to book a number of people many of whom, according to reliable accounts, were perfectly innocent. The process by which these men were tried, and severely dealt with, was by the appointment of special Courts, as in the case of the Martial Law Tribunals, consisting of two Europeans Judges and one Indian. The cases of these unfortunates having hardly received any attention at our hands in the Punjab or outside, their innocent blood is on our heads. The saying goes that: *Murder will be out*. Will it be out, when done under cover of a judicial process? An English writer puts down the number of young men sentenced to death in seven months fifty and sixty—and adds that upwards of one hundred were transported for life or imprisoned for long periods. Connected with this is the Kama Gata Maru Incident. The first part of the same is thus described by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald:—"That Indians wish to claim a full Imperial citizenship as shown by the case of the Kamagata Maru. This ship was dispatched with 400 Indians on board from Shanghai in 1914 to deposit its passengers at Vancouver and thus challenge the validity of the Canadian immigration laws, and test the right of Indians as British subjects to land in Canada. The promoters of the expedition were characterised by the Viceroy in the Legislative Council as "culpably responsible," but, whether that is so or not, this is surely a case where motives count for everything, and here the motive was wholly reasonable and praiseworthy. It was precisely the same motive as was making India at the time rally to the Empire's standard in the European war. The Canadian Courts upheld the law, the Indians were deported, and after suffering and trouble got home aggressively discontented." The second part perhaps is known to you all. Their treatment at Calcutta, the subsequent appointment of a committee, their chase by the police and of the disappearance of many of those from this earth.

Sir Michael often claimed credit for his action against the bribe-takers and his institution of a system of Jagirs. In spite of his very vigorous action in the first respect bribery is as rampant as ever, and the bribery of the Martial Law days, will never be forgotten by the people of Amritsar. His action again in this connection was taken against officers who had the misfortune of acting counter to the wishes of certain high-placed officials, and thus the attempt to root out an evil, if ever seriously thought of by him, failed. So to the Jagirs. One is simply to know the deeds for which they are awarded, and one is disgusted at the whole thing. His onlaughts on the Indian-run Press, and his wicked intemeprate speeches, made in season, and out of season, will furnish two illuminating chapters in the life of this man, and I leave him here with the prayer that God may deal unto him as he has dealt unto us.

(To be continued.)

JALLIANWALA BAGH MEMORIAL.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TOTAL RS. 255,000.

Amounts Previously Acknowledged Rs. 205,000.

	Rs.
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Mr. Meghji Laxmidas	2,001
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JALLIANWALLA MEMORIAL.

BOMBAY'S CONTRIBUTION RS. 2,55,000.

As will be seen from the figures published elsewhere Bombay has, to date, contributed Rs. 2,55,000 towards the Jallianwalla Bagh Memorial Fund.

COLLECTIONS BY VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteers of the different National Volunteer organisations will visit Fort Ward to-day after 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and will collect subscriptions towards the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial Fund. They will go round the Girgaum and Bhuleshwar Wards to-morrow after 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and in the morning of Sunday till the evening of that day they will be visiting the different localities of Chowpatty, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Pydownie, Parel Road, Mandvi, Crawford Market, Abdul Reheman Street, Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, It is hoped that a generous response will be given to them.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the Volunteers of the different Corps are requested to be present, with their full forces in uniform, at the Esplanade Maidan opposite Gaiety Theatre, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at

(Continued on page 8.)

LORD SINHA'S NEW ROLE.

HIS DEFENCE OF MODERATE POSITION.

NO COOPERATION WITH THE "EXTREMISTS."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

Lord Sinha and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu were entertained this evening by the Indian Association, when Lord Sinha made a very important pronouncement of a political character. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, who welcomed Lord Sinha, said Lord Sinha was the leader of the Moderate party, and that his remarkable services to the country in the matter of the Reform Act entitled him to the everlasting gratitude of the whole nation.

Lord Sinha, in the course of his reply, referred at considerable length to the position of the present political parties in the country, and said it was his firm belief and conviction that the future of the country belonged to the Moderate party to which he himself had the honour to belong. He paid a glowing tribute to the unique services rendered by the Moderate party in England. There were some well-meaning people in the country at present who were trying to persuade the Moderate and Extremist parties to co-operate again. Personally he was against the Moderates cooperating with the Extremist party. It was presented, both by friends and foes here, as well as in England, that there was not much difference between the Moderates and Extremists and that the difference was only one of names. Lord Sinha repudiated this and was strongly of the opinion that the differences between the two parties were of a fundamental character. He desired to substantiate his point of view by reference to two notable topics of the moment. First, as regards the Punjab affairs, the Moderate party were of opinion and rightly too that they should reserve their opinion till the Hunter Committee recommendations were made public. That was the only right attitude to take. The Moderates were [illegible] responsible for getting the Committee of Enquiry appointed, and they were sure that when the report was published the fullest justice would be done to the Punjab and British justice would be fully vindicated. The Secretary of State has already pledged himself to that. In the meantime the attitude of the Moderate party in refusing to offer any violent comments on the Punjab affair was only a reasonable attitude. On the other hand the Extremist party took a different line of attitude altogether.

Then with regard to the Khilafat question, the Moderates had done their utmost to press before the British Government and public that Moslem feeling should be respected and that the religious supremacy of the Sultan should in no way be interfered with. He himself had borne his humble share in bringing this point of view before the British Government. But the Extremist party had taken a different attitude, namely, they had threatened to sever all loyal connection with the Goverment if the Khilafat question was not settled to their satisfaction. Could they possibly cooperate with men who took this view? They must part company with the Extremist party as the differences between the two parties were fundamental as he had shown by referring to the respective attitudes taken by the two parties. On some important matters he believed that the country was with the Moderate party. If it was not so to-day it would be so to-morrow. The Moderates must organise their ranks by constant propaganda work. He had no doubt that the Moderate party would ultimately win.

Mr. B. N. Basu, who followed Lord Sinha, took practically the same line with regard to the past and future work of the Moderate party whose services in the cause of Indian reforms deserved all praise. He wanted his countrymen to clear themselves of cant and face facts. They were now given more than they wanted and as much as they deserved. Were they now fit for complete self-government? He was convinced that the Moderate party as a party was absolutely essential for the future advancement of the country, but he was in favour of cooperation with the Extremist party when it was necessary and desirable and when the interest of the country demanded it.

The Child Welfare and Health Exhibition at Calcutta was concluded on Wednesday, Lord Sinha performing the closing ceremony.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

LEAGUE'S CAMPAIGN.

APPEAL FOR MILLION STERLING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 7.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 8.

Interesting details of the work of the League of Nations Union are furnished in a letter appealing for a million sterling for the national educational campaign on behalf of the League. It states that hundreds of meetings in support have already been organised on behalf of the League and 200 branches of the Union have been created. Two Leagues of Nations periodicals and many pamphlets and booklets have been published and the Union is now engaged on educational text-books and organising study circles for adults and children. The work is so extensive that it is exceeding the scope of private generosity. The signatories, who are Viscount Grey Mr Lloyd George, Admiral Beatty, Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Clynes and General Hubert Gough, declare that, if the world is allowed to relapse into the prewar antagonisms and ambitions, it will be the greatest triumph of evil in all ages. They emphasise that if Great Britain does not support the League with all her might the resources of the League will wither and die.

The appeal is commented upon in the Press as the most helpful and most promising support the cause of the League has yet received. The names of the signatories of such diverse views can only be compared with the position in early days of war, when the whole country united in its prosecution.

NAVAL WARFARE.

THE REVOLUTIONARY GAS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 8.

The waning advantage enjoyed by submarines against surface ships was shown in a lecture delivered by Lieutenant W. S. King-Hall, R.N., at the Royal United Service Institution. He asserted that this advantage, which was as nine to one in 1914, was only seven to three last year and was likely to be only six to seven by 1930. The submarine detection appartus was likely to be developed, which would partially protect important ships against tactical attack. He expressed the opinion that the use of gas would eventually revolutionise naval warfare, as gunpowder did when it was, first introduced. Gas might be discharged against enemy coast line. Such a plan was contemplated during the German occupation of Belgium, but was abandoned in deference to the Belgian susceptibilities. He recommended the extension of convoying for the protection of commerce in war time and ruled out a plan for making capital ships submersible on the ground of its impracticability.

Admiral Sturdee, who presided, agreed with the last named opinion.

GLASGOW LABOUR CONFERENCE.

TO WITHDRAW FROM GENEVA SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 8.

The Independent Labour Conference at Glasgow to-day decided to withdraw from the International Socialist Conference at Geneva and rejected the proposal immediately to affiliate with the Moscow internationale.

DAMAD FERID PASHA'S GOV T

EMPOWERED TO PUNISH NATIONALISTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., April 8.

An Imperial decree empowers Damad Ferid Pasha's Government to punish the authors of the nationalist movement while granting amnesty for the rebels who were misled. It expresses a firm desire to establish relations of sincere confidence with the Allies and says the new Government will endeavour to mitigate the peace terms and hasten peace.

CABLE ITEMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Malta.—Two transports left for Constantinople ond April 6, with troops from England.

Bagdad, April 7.—Captain Gorbesco and Lieutenant Grassa who are flying from Rome to Tokio arrived in Bagdad this afternoon on S. V. A. biplane having flown from Aleppo to-day. They intend resuming their journey of Friday.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 8.

A few scattered falls of rain have occurred in Northeast India and the peninsula. Nagpur reports half an inch and Tinnevelly two. The temperature is still below normal in Northwest India and West United Provinces.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

THE TURKISH TANGLE

CONFLICT OF POLICY.

May I venture to say againt that what Western Asia needs at present is appeasement? And I think that, instead of endeavouring to embitter feelings, we ought, without distinction of race or religion, devote our efforts to bring about reconciliation and peace among the different communities who have been at feud with each other for so long".—Mr. Ameer Ali in "The Times."

* * * *

"We do not want to dictate the policy of the Empire, but we certainly object to any other part of the Empire dictating that policy, even Great Britain herself. If in your next war you do not choose to ask for a single Indian soldier or a single Indian rupee, then you are perfectly welcome to insist on a little England policy for the Empire; but if there is to be a repetition of the demands we have known and honoured during the last war, then I think we have a distinct *locus standi* and British policy will have to be British Imperial policy."—Mr. Mahomed Ali in an interview to the London representative of the "Manchester Guardien."

* * * *

"If our help in the shape of men and money was needed to defeat Turkey, it is dishonest to maintain that our opinion in the settlement of the affairs of the defeated Empire counts for nothing. We must insist that the Turkish settlement be based upon a consideration of the interests of the population concerned and also on broader consideration of world-peace. Any settlement of the affairs of Turkey based on purely Imperial considerations, or from the point of view of European nations, is bound to lead to war in the Near East. War in the East means heavy military expenditure for India. The "military dragon" is already sucking our blood profusely......... Even if there were no Mahomedans in India, we would be vitally interested in a problem a wrong solution of which is likely to involve us a heavy military expenditure which can only be incurred by starving all those departments of national life upon which progress depends. It may be "mean" in the eyes of the "Englishman," but it is a question of life and death for us. We cannot go on pouring our life-blood for the sake of providing more and larger scope for exploitation to British capitalists. If it is mean for us to refuse to do so it is meaner for the powerful and rich British nation to refuse to let India have a voice in the settlement of the territories conquered with the help of Indian men and Indian money. . . . The partition of the Turkish Empire between Great Britain, France, Italy and Greece is brazenfacedly a Prussian arrangement. . . . We cannot look with approval or even with indifference at the absolute extermination of all Asiatic independence. If Christian culture has been such a huge failure in Europe, as was evidenced by the great war and has been conclusively established by the Peace of Versailles, what guarantee is there that its exclusive and uncontrolled sovereignty will bring peace in Asia. Even Lord Curzon is not sure of it."—Lala Rajpatrai in "The Independent."

* * * *

The path followed by the Supreme Council is all twists and turns. Between London and the Quai d'Orsay there have been the most amasing chassees-croisee. When M Pichon was still personally directing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he drew up a striking memorandum on the Turkish peace conditions, in which he explained the reasons why, in his opinion, the Allies should permit the Sultan to remain in Constantinople, while at the same time securing the liberty of the Straits by an international agreement. During M. Clemenceau's last visit to London, the French Premier in the first instance supported this policy with brilliant ability, but he found himself confronted by Mr. Lloyd George, who, on the contrary, at that time appeared to be obsessed by the idea of expelling the Turks. In the hope of coming to an understanding M. Clemenceau went over to the opinion of his ardent and subtle opponent, and left behind in London for the purpose of elaborating it one of the distinguished officials of the Quai d'Orsay—one who had never concealed his inflexible hostility to the maintenance of the Turks in Europe.

Then came an interval of some days. When M. Clemenceau was back in France, however, he became convinced of the grave complications which might possibly arise in Asia Minor and of the friction which would be threatened between the Allies if the Sultan were compelled to cross the Sea of Marmora. It was then that he reverted with renewed vigour to M. Pichon's views, to which he subsequently firmly adhered.

In the meantime Mr. Lloyd George shaken in his judgment by the observations of some of his Ministers and by the Indian protests, himself renounced his former plan and, in reply to a question in the House of Commons put by Sir Donald Maclean, advanced the most brilliant arguments in support of those previously made to him by M. Clemenceau, but which the French Premier had subsequently been induced courteously to abandon.—M. Poincare in "Revue deaux Mondes."

U P. POSTMEN.

FEELING IN FAVOUR OF STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 8.

At a meeting of the U. P. Postal and R. M. S. Union held last night at the residence of Mr. B. Chandra barrister-at-law in Lucknow, the question of strike was discussed. There were nearly 200 postal employees present. The feeling in favour of a strike was almost unanimous. The president of the union, Mr. Chandra, explained the whole position and the possible consequences of their proposed action. He asked those present to endeavour by every means to avert such a serious situation as a strike of postal employees, but the majority in the union had to decide the future action and members would have to abide by that decision.

FOR THE
KHILAFAT
PUBLIC MEETING
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
KHILAFAT COMMITTEE
TO-DAY AT 9 P. M. (B. T.)
NEAR FRENCH BRIDGE.

Speakers:—Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhary, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan & others.

Hindoo, Mussalmans & all Sympathisers are requested to attend.

TRAVELLING ON FOOT-BOARDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reports appearing in your valued paper of 6th and 7th instant are likely to prejudice your readers in as much as the passengers, who unfortunately were injured or lost their lives in this railway accident, were solely to be blamed and that it was nothing but foolishness on their part to cling to the foot-boards in spite of the instructions exhibited in railway compartments not to lean out of the windows of the railway carriages; but do you really think that these passengers would have travelled willingly on the foot-boards risking their lives if there was accommodation in the railway carriages? Far from that. The morning and evening trains are so packed up that passengers cannot even obtain standing accommodation and at Musjid station the queue of waiting passengers before the Ticket Office is so great that even admittance to the platform is denied them.

There has already been a hue and cry over the over-crowding of trains and the various associations are trying their utmost to prevail upon the G. I. P. Railway Authorities either to increase the present number of trains or to provide at least some additional accommodation by attaching extra carriages to those local and through trains, which usually get over-crowded; but nothing so far has been done and it was anticipated that unless something untoward occurred no action would be taken. Will not the Railway Authorities concerned now wake up and improve matters?—Yours, etc.

S. S. S.

Sion, 8th April, 1920.

Sir,—I believe every one of your readers might have read the account of the very serious accident on the G. I. P. Railway local train in which eight or nine passengers were swept clean from the footboard of the train near Mazagon station down to the Railway line. I learn that three have already died and some others are also very seriously injured. This is undoubtedly a shocking accident on a local train, but I had anticipated long before a still more serious accident, as it is a common sight on the G. I. P. Railway specially during after-noons on Sundays and Holidays to see over a hundred passengers clinging to the foot-boards of local trains. During afternoons the G. I. P. have trains running at intervals of about an hour or more, and particularly on Sundays and Holidays when a large number of passengers travel after midday the trains are miserably over-crowded and people prefer to cling to the foot-boards rather than wait for another one or two hours to travel a distance of a couple of miles. A large number of 3rd class passengers also travel in the 2nd class as there is no checking on these days, and 2nd class passengers who pay so much in excess of the 3rd class to get good accommodation do not find even standing room while passengers holding 3rd class tickets are found seated in the 2nd class.

I am a 2nd class passenger on the B. B. and C. I. Railway also from Dadar, but four days in a week I do not find a seat, whereas passengers from Elphinstone Road and stations further up have always to stand.

The development of the North of the island is going on rapidly and I wonder how our Railway companies are going to cope with the increase in local traffic with the small number of rolling stock available for local service. Various Railway Passengers' Associations have been continually requesting the G. I. P. Railway to add some more trains, but the authorities every time reply that they are unable to do so for want of additional rates. People are talking about 5 and 10 minutes' service after the Railways have been electrified, but such projects will surely take 5 or 6 years, and, in the meantime, as trains are running at such long intervals, passengers will have to travel on the tops of carriages if they can find access to crawl up. Everything possible ~~is being done~~ by the public to increase building sites in the north of the island and in the Salsett, but, unfortunately no serious attempt has been made to bring pressure to bear on both the railways to increase their rolling stock of local trains. During the last 5 or 6 years both the railways have reduced the number of their local trains on account of the scarcity of material, although the number of local passengers is steadily increasing. There had been now and then some letters in the press about overcrowding, but the authorities have altogether neglected this most important question. People agitated very strongly against the Bombay Tramway Company until they were forced to submit an account of their rolling stock and acquaint the public of their plans to augment their service. If similar agitation is carried on against the Railway Companies, I think, good results will follow and we shall soon see the suburban service improved. Is not this tragedy on the G. I. P. Railway sufficient to move the public and the press to raise a powerful voice against the present miserable suburban railway service?—Yours, etc.

A LOCAL PASSENGER.

Sion, 7th March, 1920.

FIRE IN JAMAL BROS.' MILLS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 7.

A big fire broke out at Jamal Bros' rice and groundnut mills at Kemmendine last night. Both mills with large stocks of paddy, rice, groundnut, oil in tins etc., were completely destroyed.

"The Pioneer's" Bagdad correspondent wires:—

Bagdad, April 7:—Captain Gorbesco and Lieutenant Grassa *en route* to Tokio have arrived at Bagdad on S. V. A. biplane and will leave again on Friday.

FAZUL-ZAINUB WEDDING.

A PRETTY CEREMONY.

Noor Bag, Bombay, was the scene of very pretty wedding yesterday, when Mr. Fazal the eldest son of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, was married to Miss Zainub daughter of Mr. Ali Mahomed Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed. The Bag was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and there was a very large and distinguished company, numbering over 3,000 present to witness the wedding; among those present being His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, the Hon. Sir George Caranichael, the Hon. Mr. C. S. Curtis, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Robert Aitken, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Justice Kajiji Sir Temulji Nariman, Mr. M. A. Jinnah Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. H. P. Mody, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy, Dr. Ruttonsha Nariman, Mr. V. A. Dabholker, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. Mirza A. M. Khan, Mr. Haji Ahmed Siddick Khatri, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersay, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Mr. Mahomed Rahimtulla Mecklai, and others.

The bride and the bridegroom were the receipients of a very large number of presents.

After the wedding ceremony was over, the guests partook of refreshments, when his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, proposing the toast of the bride and the bridegroom, said it gave him great pleasure to propose the health and happiness of the couple. This was the first Indian wedding that he had had the honour and pleasure of attending, and he was glad that the first Indian wedding which he attended was that of the son of his valued colleague, Sir Ebrahim. As speeches on the occasion of weddings in Western countries brevity was considered the soul of wit, and he would, therefore, not detain them at any great length, but would conclude by wishing every joy, happiness, health and prosperity to the bride and the bridegroom.

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, thanked his Excellency for the very kind manner in which he had proposed the toast of his son and his daughter-in-law. He was deeply touched by the cordiality of the terms in which the toast had been proposed. He would imitate his Excellency's example and refrain from making a long speech. He again thanked his Excellency and the other guests for the honour they had done him in accepting his invitation.

A Rangoon message dated April 7, states:—

It is expected repairs to D. H. 9 aeroplane will take some three or four weeks to complete when the aviators will make another start for the south.

AFGHAN GOVT. MISSION.

ON WAY TO INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 8.

It is rumoured on the Frontier that representatives of the Afghan Government are on the way to India with the object of discussing certain questions with the British authorities.

OPIUM SALE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 8.

At this month's opium sale 300 chests of Benares opium fetched Rs. 1,763,775, the average price offered being Rs. 5,879 per chest.

A LUCKNOW TRAGEDY.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The wife of Pandit Bisheshar Nath Misra, who is seriously ill, is reported to have burnt herself this morning at her house in Husainganj. It is stated that she poured kerosine oil on her sari and set fire to it. Hundreds of Hindus are visiting the dead body.

OFFICIAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

"The Pioneer" understands a conference will be held at Simla on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week in connection with the industrial development of India. Sir Thomas Holland will preside and the provincial Directors of Industries will be present.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the Pearl Lottery Office at the Prince of Wales Museum on Wednesday morning and afterwards the Sir J. J. School of Arts.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd held a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Infant Welfare Scheme at Government House on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. J. L. Craik has arrived at Government House.

The Viceroy is expected to arrive Simla from Dehra Dun ~~on the 20th~~.

The Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla tomorrow, on a visit to the Waziristan front and will return to Simla on the 17th instant.

In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 47 of the Government of India Act, 1919 the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the provisions of section 30 of the said Act shall come into operation with effect from April 1, 1920.

JALLIANWALLA MEMORIAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

Dhobi Talao, opposite Prag Mahal, instead of at French Bridge, to collect funds for Jallianwalla Baugh Memorial.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Khilafat Commitee a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m., (B. T.) to-day, at French Bridge. Among the speakers will be Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukatally, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Muslim Volunteers are requested to be present in their Uniform at the French Bridge at 7 p.m. (B. T.), to-day.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the time when we are observing the National Week, I venture to place the following suggestion before the public:—

A true Satyagrahi, a fine thorough and brave English gentleman, Mr. B. G. Horniman, was deported from amongst us on the eve of the 26th of April last.

It is not our sacred duty to hold public meetings on the 26th throughout the length and breadth of our country and pass resolutions requesting H. E. the Governor of Bombay to allow Mr. Horniman a passport to return to India?

I hope our people will soon see their way to do needful into the matter.—Yours, etc.

SAMALDAS GANDHI,

Ahmedabad, April 7.

MRS, BESANT ON ROWLATT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following few lines in your widely-read paper? At yesterday's protest meeting, Mrs. Besant was one of the speakers who supported the resolution asking for the repeal of the Rowlat Act about which, only last year she said to a representative of the Associated press in Simla and also wrote in "New India" (I do not remember the exact date of the issue) "that there was nohing in it which a good citizen can object to." I suppose she is a good citizen and as such I do not know how she can now rise up and ask for its repeal for no other reason than the Act being objectionable. Will she please explain to the public the reason of her change of front? Yours, etc.

G. A. KUMBLE.

April 7.

AT AMRITSAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 6.

The Jallianwala Week and the Punjab National Week opened at Amritsar with a meeting at Jallianwalla Bagh on the 6th. It was the first meeting that was held there since the 13th April the day of the tragedy last year.

Mr. Kanjilal President of the Congress Committee presided. He publicly declared that his name was used to lure people on the fateful day without his knowledge. A resolution for the repeal of the Rowlatt Act was carried unanimously. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpatrai exhorted the citizens to provide funds for the purchase of the Bagh. Both the leaders then went round for making house-to-house colletions.

MADRAS GOVT. PRESS.

EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.

MADRAS, April 7.

The men working at the Government Press in Mint Street and Mount Road in Madras, numbering altogether 1,500 have gone on strike. There was no issue of the "Fort St. George Gazette" to-day. They state they sent memorials to the Government asking for increase of pay and as no reply had been received they had no alternative but to strike. The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

LOCK-OUT THREATENED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 7.

The men working in the Government press in Mint Street and Mount Road, are on strike; consequently, there was no issue of the Fort, St. George Gazettee to-day. The Suprintendent has given the men option to return or there will be a lock out.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

"The Pioneer" writes:—Among the list of shipping arrivals at Bombay will be found the name of Koenig Frieduch August, one of relief ships assigned to India by the Ministry of shipping to mitigate passage congestion. This steamer, we believe, is expected to sail for England about the end of this month and the whole of the accommodation on board will be available for civilian and non-entitled military passengers. Whether all berths available on this ship have yet been allotted we cannot say, but competition for them is sure to be keen and in view of large numbers still awaiting passages, only those persons whose names have been registered with Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. for some considerable time are likely to stand a chance of securing any of them.

A correspondent writes:—

The people of Kathlal, District Kaira, in a public meeting assembled on 6th instant, strongly protested against the continuation of the Rowlatt Act on the statute book, and requested Government to remove it at an early opportunity.

MR. HORNIMAN'S CASE.

◆

MR. MONTAGU'S POSITION.

COMMUNICATING WITH SIR G. LLOYD.

The following letter was sent to Mr. Horniman from the India Office:—

India Office,
Whitehall, S.W.1.
22nd January, 1920.

Sir,

I am desired by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 15th. His Majesty's Proclamation applies only to India. The Secretary of State has throughout given the same answer to the enquiries he has received regarding your case, namely, that the order which applied to you was made by the Governor of Bombay, and that so long as the Government of Bombay thinks it necessary to enforce it, he will support that Government.

I am to add that he communicated with his Excellency the Governor informing him that an application to return to India has been received from you, and that the matter is entirely one in his Excellency's discretion.

Yours Faithfully,
(Signed) ALAN PARSONS.

B. G. Horniman, Esq.

THE HOUSE OF REPENTANCE.

◆

ROTATION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Princes are to leave things of injustice and envy to the ministry and execution of others, but acts of favour and grace are to be performed by themselves.—Machiavelli: "Il Principe."

It was a fortunate thing for the name of Nicolo Machiavelli that his birth occurred under the relatively innocent aegis of the Medicis and the Borgias and not in the labyrinthine tortuousness of Coalitionism in Great Britain; for it is difficult to conjecture what doubtful device or cunning trick he would be able to teach our present Government. That which the Princes of Machiavelli's day consciously learned as an art is to-day almost unconsciously practised as a habit, so that the teacher's occupation to-day would be gone. An unctuous hypocrisy which apparently deceives even itself has replaced it, and a childlike faith in good intentions usurps the position formerly held by honourable performances. It is only upon such consideration that the continued persecution of Mr. Horniman can be understood, unless one is to suppose that it is a case of pure carelessness, either malicious or wanton. The Secretary of State for India leaves the matter of Mr. Horniman's permission to return to India in the hands of the Governor of Bombay. The Governor of Bombay, who issued the original orders of deportation, does nothing to rescind them. By the rotation of responsibility nobody is to blame. The privilege of the House of Commons covers all the incredible statements made there last May by the Secretary of State for India against Mr. Horniman, and there appears to be, for the moment, no constitutional channel of redress.

As a result, a man of high honour, great courage, and conspicuous ability is deprived of the domicile of his choice and his professional livelihood, to say nothing of that great career of public usefulness which had so endeared him to all progressive Indians. Meantime the Secretary of State for India, the Under-Secretary of State for India, and all her Heaven-born Moderate politicians are basking in the sunshine of the Government of India Act whilst a "new era" is being inaugurated. Any criticism of that inspired measure is as reprehensible as was the conduct of the ancient Israelites in merrily worshipping the golden calf below whilst the Sacred Law was being promulgated on Sinai above. To mention the omission from that Act of any formal grant of civil liberties is in the worst possible taste. All is for the best, and the grain of mustard-seed has been planted. In a year or so from now some two of British India's three hundred and fifteen millions will have votes, and before even that short space of time has gone by the longing eyes of the traveller entering Bombay will be gladdened by the sight of the statue of Mr. Montagu, even if every Indian village is not adorned with similar tributes. Why, then, harp upon such a trifle as the persecution of one man? Is it not the merest vulgarity and ingratitude? Has not the gracious Royal Proclamation freed all Indians whose liberty was restrained under the Defence of India Act? Does one Englishman matter so much after all? Would it not be in better taste to let the whole matter drop, and let bygones be bygones? Is it kind or just to test the character and conduct of the greatest Secretary of State that India has ever had by so trivial and isolated an incident? Is it possible to go back upon an administrative error—even if it were such?

To all such questions the response must be an uncompromising affirmative. Again and again constitutional liberties have turned, in England and other democracies, upon arbitrary injustices visited upon one individual. The combat against illegal taxation centred in the person of John Hampden. The right of the subject to petition the King was vindicated by the Seven Bishops; the immunity from arrest under general warrants and the right of the electors to return the man of their own choice to Parliament were both asserted by that sturdy patriot, John Wilkes. The right of the individual not to be moved about like a pawn on the chessboard within the British Empire depends to-day upon the outcome of Mr. Horniman's contest with Sir George Lloyd and Mr. Montagu. New eras are all very well in their way—if genuine; some of us have a sneaking preference for the continuance of ancient liberties. If this treatment of Mr. Horniman is to go unreversed and unremedied, then it may be the turn of any European in India or in any other of His Majesty's Dominions Overseas to be summarily deported and then refused a passport to return. The honour of India and the honour of Great Britain are alike affected. It is a heavy blow to India's prestige that one of her most devoted servants should be snatched from her without her consent. It is a stain upon Great Britain that within her Parliament there should be made grave reflections upon the patriotism of an Englishman based upon evidence which one can only infer to be exceedingly flimsy from the fact that the Cabinet Minister relying upon it has never yet dared or cared to test its worth in a Court of Justice. It is very surprising, to put it mildly, that no Parliamentarian has yet called for the production of the communications from the authorities in India which led—or misled—Mr. Montagu into making those amazing charges of his against Mr. Horniman—charges made, moreover, with all the heated language of a personally pleasurable invective. Do not the few liberty-loving members of the House of Commons realise that the fate which befell the editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" could easily be their own, should they visit any part of the Empire and see fit to pass criticism upon administrative tyrannies or panic-stricken orgies of cruelty in times of crisis? How would Labour have enjoyed the spectacle of seeing the late Mr. Keir Hardie or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald deported from India for the reason that their utterances or activities were insufficiently pleasing to the authorities?

The real truth is, and everyone knows it, that the "soft-nosed bullet" charge (previously discussed in our columns) was a mere flimsy pretext. It was Mr. Horniman's whole career which was the offence. He was a tower of strength to nationalism in India and a merciless critic of the sugary humbug of officialism, and therefore attracted the hostility of those to whom that policy was detestable and detested. One can understand such a state of mind as the latter, but the employment of methods of terrorism and physical force are a sufficient indication of their faith in its power to gain the argument in a fair way.

It may be of course, that by the time these lines appear the Government of Bombay will have entered that House of Repentance so poetically imagined by the ingenuous Mr. Bosworth Smith as a suitable punishment for riotous offenders, and Mr. Horniman may have received his passport. But even then the requirements of justice will by no means have been exhausted. Material compensation will be his due; far more important will be the vindication of his good name, and it will be for Mr. Montagu or his successor in the Secretaryship of India to undo in the near future that tangled web of misstatements which was woven last May. If the House of Commons furnishes a protective asylum for untruth, it, too, must become a House of Repentance. In fact, we see a long vista of possibility for Mr. Bosworth Smith's enchanting suggestion—the House of Repentance seems a natural antechamber of the Temple of Truth! Mr. Horniman's countless friends and admirers in India will hardly need any reassurance as to the manner in which he is sustaining himself under abominable and unconstitutional treatment. His dignity and patience in adversity are beyond all praise; his fortitude and courage are the same as ever; inaction, which wears out trivial souls, does not dim his lustre, and he will ultimately return, like Garibaldi from Capri, but to try his sword in new fields.—"India."

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A BRUSH WITH DACOITS.

◆

GANG ROUTED AND PURSUED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April, 7.

The "C. and M. Gazette" writes:—

News has been received from Isa Khel, dated April 3rd, to the effect that a body of police and villagers, under Mr. De Gale, came into contact with a gang of outlaws including the notorious dacoit, Kalu, and fought and drove them into the hills. One of the dacoits was wounded. Meanwhile Mr. Handyside, Superintendent of Police succeeded in reaching the spot with reinforcements and a fight ensued. One Mahsud was killed and his rifle recovered, in addition to three Hindus who had been kidnapped by this gang. They are being followed up with a view to intercepting before they reach the Frontier. Mr. De Gale received a bullet wound but he was not seriously hurt and is progressing satisfactorily.

G. I. P. RY. EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE.

◆

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON AGENT.

(Associated Press.)

MANMAD, April, 7.

The Conference of the G. I. P. Railway Employees' Delegates re-assembled at 9 a.m. The question of pay and allowances was again gone into and the meeting finally agreed that it was essential to ask for per centages of increases as follows:—

Present scale of pay.
Up to Rs. 50.
From Rs. 51 to Rs. 100.
From Rs. 101 to Rs. 150.
From Rs. 151 to Rs. 200.
From Rs. 201 to Rs. 250.
From Rs. 251 to Rs. 350.
From Rs. 351 to Rs. 500.
Increase demanded.
100 per cent. increases.
50 to 40 per cent. increase.
40 to 33½ per cent. increase.
33 to 32½ per cent. increase.
32½ to 30 per cent. increase.
30 to 28½ per cent. increase.
28½ to 20 per cent. increase.

All increases should be with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1919. The Agent should also be asked to pay the men a war bonus as soon as possible, as had been done in other Railways and the Government Departments. The Civil Service leave rules should be brought into force immediately.

The meeting had received a wire from the Agent, in reply to their telegram of yesterday, asking it to select 20 delegates to meet the Agent at 12 noon on the 8th. This was read at the meeting and a very heated argument took place. The majority of the delegates thought they should strictly adhere to their resolution of yesterday and not send a deputation, it being pointed out that in the hundreds of cases of delegations that had been sent forward, the delegates had been made marked men and made to suffer. After a very impassioned speech by the Chairman, in which he asked the meeting to agree the Agent's proposals, the meeting agreed to send 20 delegates to meet the Agent with the following resolutions:—

(1) That the basis of pay be according to the chart and that this meeting cannot accept any revision on these scales. (2) That increases should have retrospective effect from 1st April, 1919. (3) That the Agent be asked to make a definite statement as to whether a war bonus has been sanctioned or not. (4) That the delegates sent with the chart are not empowered to alter or amend any of these resolutions. (5) That this meeting again assembles at 3 p.m., on the 8th and remains in session until a wire is received from the delegates at Bombay as to whether the proposals have been favourably accepted by the Agent or not, and, if the answer be in the negative, to decide on future action.

The delegates are determined in their action, and if a favourable reply is not received there is sure to be trouble. All are prepared and have only to wire, to their centres, instructions. Every day dozens of wires from all centres are being received, and they all beg them to be firm in their attitude to demand the right to a living wages

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

◆

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April, 7.

To-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was devoted almost entirely to the debate on the Bengal Budget. Practically all Indian non-official members took part in the discussion, each pleading for greater facilities and more adequate provision in the Budget, either for sanitation or Moslem education, or primary education or public health or any similar matter of public utility in which each member was interested

Mr. C. D. N. Hindley, Agent, of the E. I. Railway recently nominated to the Council regretted the delay in rebuilding the Howrah Bridge, and strongly urged the necessity for immediately taking up the matter in hand. Some non-official members, including the Nawab of Murshidabad, suggested the curtailment of police expenditure, in view of the improved political situation consequent on the Royal Proclamation. Sir Henry Wheeler replying said that as a result of the cessation of political crimes, the police expenditure has this year been reduced by Rs. 65,000 and hoped that, with the improvement of situation, further reduction might be possible.

JUSTICE SHADI LAL.

◆

CONGRATULATED BY DISTRICT JUDGES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April, 7.

The District Judges now on a visit to Lahore saw Mr. Justice Shadi Lal in his Chambers at the High Court, yesterday. Col. Roe, who spoke on their behalf, offered him their cordial congratulations on his appointment as Chief Justice, and welcomed him as head of the Judiciary of the Province, and said they were confident the best interests of the service would be safe in his hands.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST AN EUROPEAN.

◆

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April,

F. A. C. Trutwein Agent of the I. F. Co. Renbu, has been sent up for trial on a charge of murder of U. Kundien Nega a Buddhist monk; by shooting him on the 7th in Renbu, when Mr. Trutwein and his servant went for a shoot.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Tenshin Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Shinyo Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on 31st March 1920.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Shinzui Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji (Westward bound) on 29th March 1920.

ABOLISH THE C. I. D.

◆

NON-OFFICIAL SUGGESTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. April 7.

Replying to the suggestion of a non official member that the C.I.D. should be abolished, Sir Henry Wheeler said that though in recent years the C.I.D. had loomed largely in the public eye in political matters, the primary object of that department was to deal with ordinary crimes and as long as ordinary crimes did not cease, the department must continue.

In reply to an interpellation whether the Council would be given an opportunity of discussing the recommendations of the Advisory Committee appointed to consider the draft rules in connection with the Reforms, Mr. Stephens on behalf of Government replied that no such opportunity could be given compatibly with the dates on which the recommendations were required to reach the Government of India.

FRACAS BETWEEN PRISONERS

◆

ONE PATHAN DIES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 7.

A fracas is reported in the Lahore Central Jail between some prisoners. Particulars now available go to show that there had been considerable friction for some time between the Frontier prisoners, Pathan prisoners and Punjabi prisoners, both Sikhs and Mahomedans. On Tuesday morning, this came to a head when they were let out of the cells as usual to go to their work. A Pathan prisoner appears to have been assaulted by two Punjabis, on which other Pathans and Punjabis assembled at once and a free fight ensued. Branches of trees and other things were seized as weapons Altogether 25 Pathans and 13 Punjabis were more or less seriously injured and one Pathan died. Three or four others are reported to be badly hurt. The warders in charge sounded an alarm, when they found they were unable to cope with the situation and with the assistance of warders from the Borstal Gao ended the fight without taking extreme measures.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

◆

Sir,—May I be allowed to draw public attention to the following:—The congestion of work at the Kalbadevi post office is so great that if you send a Money Order or a Registered letter or a letter for posting certificate to the post office even a couple of hours before the time fixed for the closing of the respective departments there is such a large crowd of people collected there for a similar purpose that there is hardly any chance of your matter being taken in hand. A number of people are thus daily sent back telling them to come the next morning after keeping them waiting for a long time, so that ultimately they have to try their chance at the General P. O. There was another branch receiving post office in Kalbadevi district before, when the old Small Causes Court was in that district, but about six years ago when that court was shifted to Khetwadi Main Road this branch office was rightly closed as work decreased, but now that the court has been re-located in the new palatial building on the original site at the Picket Road, and lawyers' offices have come back to the same locality, the necessity for re-opening the old receiving post office has again arisen and though it is now over 20 months since I have written to the postal authorities to do so they have failed to supply that convenience with the result that the public has to put up with great hardship. Again, it takes an unusually long time for letters to reach Parel, Dadar and other districts in the North of the city. If two letters are dropped at the same time in one of the post boxes in the Kalbadevi district, one addressed at Parel and the other at Ahmedabad, it takes a longer time for the former to reach its destination than the latter. Since the population in the city has increased and along with it business in the post-offices, it is but reasonable for the public to expect that the postal staff should also be proportionately increased and made more efficient. Ten years ago the postal department was considered the most ably managed Government Department.—Yours, etc.,

R. B. PAYMASTER.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

◆

The following statement of plague cases and deaths reported to have occurred in Districts, and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 27th March 1920 is published for general information:—

DEATHS.

Bombay City (a), 6; West Khandesh District, 29; East Khandesh District, 63; Kolaba District, 3; Thana District, 5; Nasik District, 5; Satara District, 59; Belgaum District, 15; Dharwar District, 29; Karachi District—Karachi City (a), 2; Cutch State—Mundra (a), 9; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 6; Kathiawar Agency, 3; Total, 234.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

◆

There was slight rain during the week in Belgaum and Dharwar districts. Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition. Harvesting of rabi crops was in progress in several districts. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Gujarat and Karnatak districts and in Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for kharif sowing. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of food-grains though high were generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

PERCENTAGE BELOW NORMAL.

Sind, 58 to 69; Gujarat, 31 to 62; Konkan, 44 to 50; Deccan, 35 to 47; Karnatak, 43 to 64.

EDINBURGH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the difficulties which the students in India have encountetred in obtaining accurate information regarding the courses of instruction given in the University of Edinburgh as well as in other British and Continental Universities, the Edinburgh Indian Association has for some time past taken the responsibility of affording such information. During the war, for obvious reasons, this useful work had to be stopped; but now the Association has great pleasure in announcing that it is again in a position to give such help to anyone who may be willing to apply to it.

The object of the association in doing this is not only to supply the fullest information regarding the courses of study, the nature of climate, the conditions of life, and the extent of annual expense, etc., but also to advise in each individual case as to the desirability or otherwise of coming to any one University in preference to other centres of education. Of late it has become a settled practice among the Indian students to flock to certain Universities for every conceivable subject, and though in doing so they are only prompted by the well-established practice of the past, yet it is becoming clear every day that the steady and increasing aggregation of students in these centres is leading to the derivation of less benefit and more harm than was the case hitherto. It is therefore eminently necessary that the student who desires to go to these overcrowded Universities should obtain fullest information regarding the educational facilities there, and in view the great congestion therein consider the advisability of going to other centres, should these be in no way inferior to them; and the Edinburgh Indian Association is willing to afford all this advice.

It must be clearly understood here that in undertaking this work, the association is not setting itself as a rival body to the Advisory Committees which have been instituted in some parts of India. Indeed, such work was done by individual members in the past, and the collective official action started some years ago was only due to the new conditions that had arisen in view of the increasing number of students that were, and still are, coming to this country every year.

And it is hardly necessary to mention that the Indians resident here are best suited for this task as they alone can well estimate the requirements of the Indian students and their expectations.

All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Edinburgh Indian Association, 11 George Square, Edinburgh.—Yours, etc.

V. K. PARAMA NAYAGAM,
Hon. President.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

◆

SATURDAY'S SESSIONS.

WOMEN'S DEMAND FOR FRANCHISE.

The Conference reassembled to transact the main portion of its work of deliberation on Saturday afternoon at 5-30.

Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Bar-at-Law, Lahore, moved the first resolution of evening asking that in the interest of reforms, officials directly connected with Martial Law and other high-handed acts of last year should not be associated with the working of reforms in the Province. The speaker said it would be rendering the reforms nugatory to give the officials referred to any opportunity to defeat the reforms.

Dr. Satyapal, Amritsar, in supporting the resolution said the reforms would prove of no avail if their working was left to the hands that laid the axe at the root of popular liberty, who clapped the signatories of notice calling a meeting against the Rowlatt Bill into prison.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE.

Pandita Kumari Lajjawati, Principal, Kanya Mahavidyalya, Jullundur, moved the resolution regarding extension of vote to women in the Punjab as there was a large number of educated and other women qualified to vote. The speaker said there should be no disqualification on the ground of sex. Women had not been given the opportunity hitherto and it would be unjust to condemn them on that account. But she challenged comparison with other provinces even on the score of the census of women qualified to exercise the franchise. A few months of Martial Law had crushed the public life out of the Punjabees, had not Pundit Motilal Nehru and Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya come to their rescue? What then should be the condition of Indian women who had been under a Martial Law for centuries, restricted to the four walls of the home and denied free light and air. If the men said their wounds could not be healed until they were given Home Rule, women could say with equal force that their wrongs would not be redressed unless and until equal franchise was accorded to them. If the men walked forward leaving women behind, they would have to come back behind as the national chariot could not advance until both the wheels equally advanced. The Punjab had made enormous progress in the direction of female education. Jullundur alone had 23 schools. The speaker said their detractors urged against them the practice of *purdah*, but did not the attendance of women in large numbers at the Indian National Congress Session at Amritsar and at that Conference show unmistakably that the women of the Punjab had broken through the fetters of the *purdah*? At the last Congress Jullundur alone sent more lady delegates than any other province and ladies were in much evidence at that Conference. She concluded with a thrilling peroration to her Hindu brethren as the descendants of Gautam and Kanad, as the inheritors of the traditions of the Sikh Gurus, not to deny women their rights, for only free mothers could give birth to free children. (Loud applause).

Dr. Mula Devi seconded the resolution.

After Shrimati Draupdi Devi Shastri, supported the resolution, it was carried unanimously.

JALLIANWALA MEMORIAL.

Lala Lajpatrai who received a tremendous ovation on rising to address, moved the resolution in support of the Jallianwala Bagh memorial. In course of his thrilling speech in Urdu, he said after listening to the gruesome details of the tragedy enacted by the order of General Dyer at Amritsar, he could understand the indignation of those who unfolded that story and the state of mind of those who could not see their way to accept the counsels of despair. And yet he had advised them in the subjects committee that morning for the sake of constructive work to forego the demand for the impeachment of O'Dwyer and Dyer. That was not the first time he had given them that advice—it was precisely what he had advised them in a letter to the "Tribune" some nine months' ago from America when he had first heard of that gruesome story. They would recall that at that time he was being charged in the Houses of Parliament with carrying on an anti-British propaganda in America. While he was unfolding their story from one end of America to the other, he had at the same time urged them to forego all idea of revenge.

The speaker went on to castigate the callousness of certain people who called themselves educated whose hearts had not yet melted at the wrongs and sufferings of their own countrymen. He condemned the inaction in the matter of their members of Council who failed to draw attention to the subject and who if they could not do anything else, might at least have given vent to their dissatisfaction by throwing up their seats. The speaker had every respect for those who went to jail in defence of popular liberty, but were the rest of them, the educated gentry and the monied class dead when the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was enacted that it was left to a *sanyasi*, Swami Shradhanand to come to the rescue of the sufferers and the afflicted? Pundit Malaviya, Pundit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi came all the way to console the distressed—their gratitude to these friends knew no bounds, but was it not a matter of shame to them that they themselves sat with folded hands when friends from outside came to offer them crumbs of bread? The Jallianwala Memorial Fund itself was an evidence of their apathy. If those on the platform gave a tithe, even a hundredth of their property, the memorial would raise up its head the next day. Jallianwala used to be an obscure and dirty piece of land, it had now the pride of being the place where Hindu and Mahomedan blood was shed. It was the place where that boy Madan Mohan died shot by bullets, it was the place where fearless of the curfew Ratan Devi, an old woman, sat by her husband's corpse the whole night long lest that body might not be torn by dogs, hearing the agonising cries of the bleeding and the dying and no one came to her succour.

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

They were accustomed to talk of unity, said the speaker, but unity did not consist in joining in begging for things so long as they did not come, but in uniting to work unselfishly for the national good. The speaker said he was ashamed of men who worshipped O'Dwyer and collected money for his memorial. And yet many of them shook hands with such men and dined at their tables. So long as these facts remained true, could they, he asked, expect the British nation to impeach Lord Chelmsford?

In conclusion the speaker appealed to the Punjabees to remember their duty to raise a memorial to the Jallianwala Victims.

The assembly had listened to the speech with great emotion and tears flowed from hundreds of eyes.

DONATIONS.

Then donations began to pour from all sides, Lala Harkishen Lal heading the list with Rs. 15,000 on behalf of self and children. Mr Diwan Chand of Lahore and Amritsar followed with the generous announcement that he gave up his share of the price of Jallianwala Bagh amounting to Rs. 11,000. Bakhshi Tekchand, Vakil, Lahore, and Sardar Harchand Singh, Lyallpur came next, with Rs. 5,000 each, the Hon. Raizada Bhagat Ram, Chairman of the Reception Committee with Rs. 4,000, District Congress Committee, Sialkot with Rs. 3,000 and a promise of like sum, District Congress Committee, Gujranwala, with a promise of Rs. 6,000, the National Volunteers Corps, Lahore, the Home Rule League Volunteers, Amritsar and Reception Committee Volunteers, Jullundur, with promises of Rs. 3,000, 2,500, and 3,000 respectively, Lalas Hansraj and Wilayati Ram with Rs. 1,500. Mr. Mukand Lal, Vakil, Ferozepore, and Mr. Nanak Chand, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore, promised to make over one-tenth of their property, and Sardar Bhagat Singh one-tenth of his property. A lady presented three gold dandies (ear-ornament) and several boys handed over their watches, which were put to auction. The total announcements came up approximately to half a lakh of rupees or more.

At the close of the announcements Lala Lajpatrai thanked the assembly for the generous response made to his appeal which was the first he had addressed to his countrymen after the lapse of seven years.

A large number of resolutions were then taken up and passed and the highly successful session came to a close with the usual votes of thanks to the President, the Chairman, Reception Committee, workers of the Committee, the volunteers and others.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. April 6th

		Bales.
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) ..	May	40.17
	July	37.54
	Oct.	34.57

CLOSING PRICES.

◆

Liverpool. April 7th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.79
July	24.99
Oct:	23.37
Jan.	22.23

AMERICAN MARKETS.

◆

New York. April 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	20,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	24.000
Future at New York May	40.30
" " July	38.07
" " Oct.	35.[illegible]6
Spot Cotton at New York	42.00
" " Orlean	41.50
Future at New Orleans May	39.68
" " Oct.	34.78
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16¼
Demand Bills	4.01.00
Silver Commercial Bars	127

New York, April 7th.

Futures at New York May	40.97
" " July	38.54
" " Oct.	35.35

MONEY MARKETS.

◆

London, April 6th.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	72
2 months hence	72

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov, 1919.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/4
" " " " 6 "	6 3/4
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day market loans	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	46
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan)	57 1/2
Government Securities 3%	48 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris: France	59.72

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£82
Hongkong Bank	Mutilated.
National Bank	£59½

WAR LOANS.

◆

London, April 6th.

Funding Loan 4%	£88 1/4
Victory Loan 4%	£76 1/4
5% New	£88

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

◆

London, April 6th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	84
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	86
Wheat Afloat to U.K.	2,290,030

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Quoted	£46½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apl.-May Quoted	£41
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apl.-June Nearest Value	£46
Tone of Linseed:—Active.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers	£41
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Sellers	£18
Toria Rapeseed:—Apl.-May Hull Nearest Value	£43

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£114
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£105 1/2
Copper Braziers	£173
Yellow Metal	18½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	70/6
Do. Do. July Value	70/6
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	72
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	72/6
Tone:—Easier.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/3 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April	2/2 1/2
Tone:—Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

◆

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 8.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 489 for Fully Good Broach April-May and advanced to Rs. 493. After declining to Rs. 489½ there was a gradual improvement to Rs. 492½, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. Later on there was a further advance to Rs. 494½ and the bazaar closed at Rs. 493½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 496, advanced to Rs. 499, and closed as under.

For ready cotton there there has been a moderate enquiry running chiefly on stapled styles.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

◆

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	486½
Fully Good M. G. Broach	July-Aug.	512
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	May	313
"	July	329
Fine Oomras	May	402
"	July	412

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

◆

QUOTATIONS, 8th APRIL 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal	May	315
Fully Good M.G Bengal	July	330
Fully Good M.G. Broach	April-May	484
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	400
" " "	July	410

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

◆

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	340	320	300	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	340	320	300	..
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	435	415	390	..	..
Central P. No. 1	490	465	420	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	46[illegible]	445	410	..	..
M.G. Broach	..	525	510	500	"

RECEIPTS

◆

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th April 1920.

Cotton	30 759	Bales.
Wheat	9 646	Cwts.
Linseed	7 870	"
Rape etc	4,274	"
Gingellyseed	459	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	1,117	"
Castorseed	1,066	"
Rice	16.7[illegible]8	"
Myrabollams	3,246	"
Cottonseed	15,[illegible]31	"
Mowraseed	286	"
Gram	2,993	"
Jewar	2,123	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Barjree	2,346	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

◆

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 8th 6 p.m.

Brand	Bazar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-30	60	0	0	9	0	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	58	0	0	8	15	0
" Karachi Bengal	59	0	0	8	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	12	0	12	4	0
" " Cawnpore	11	12	0	12	4	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12	8	0	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	6	0	15	14	0
" Thin	105	0	0	21	0	0
Gelseed, White 85-15	100	0	0	20	0	0
" Gajar 75-25	90	0	0	18	0	0
" Gajar 50-50	89	0	0	16	4	0
" Black	..	..			..	
Poppyseed, White	14	0	0	14	8	0
Groundnuts	95	0	0	19	4	0
Mowraseed	8	8	0	9	0	0
Barley	50	0	0	..		
Castorseed	60	0	0	12	0	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May	2	12	6			
Linseed May	15	6	0			

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

◆

Bombay, April 8th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 3/4
Bank Demand	2 3 13/16
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s.	2 4 1/2
Fcs Demand	650
American Dollars	235
Hongkong	223½
Shanghai	325½
Japan	105
Singapore	103½

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

◆

Bombay, April 8.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 24-13-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 3/4.
D. D. on London 2/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 7/8.
D. D. on France frcs. 650.
Credit 3 Msd/a frcs. 755.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 103½.
60 Days sight Rs. 95

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 63.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened very strong but towards the close it was easy owing to profit taking. The under tone still continues to be good.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2800, By. Cotton 1700, By. Dyeing 4200, By. Uniteds 2500 N., Century 1425, Cent. India 5600, Colaba 3500, Crescent 775, Currimbhoy 1320, David 1860, Fazulbhoy 1915, Finlay 1530, Ind. Malwa 735, Kastoorchand 3100, Kohinoor 4185 xd., Madhowji 4400, New Great 1080, New City 4000, Pearls 1470, Shapurji 445 Simplex 1300, Standard 3500 Swan 1630, Swadeshi 5350, Andhra Valley 810, Alcock 1230, By. Burma 855, Bt. Burma Petrol: 25, By. Tramway 1135, By. Steam 530 Bundi 63, Ind. Cement 675, Katni Ord. 345 Katni defd. 1750 New India Insur. 35 pr. Shivrajpur 36/8 Tata ord. 177/8. Tata Defd. 935 Tata Hydro 1225, Tata Oil 465, Scindia steam 23/8 pr. Tata Bank 51½.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

◆

Wednesday, 7th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Koyei Maru	Japan	8-4	N Y Kaisha
F Gharinda		..	M M & Co
H Hydra II	Bangkok	..	F F C & Co
L/M Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
O Martinique	Bangkok	9 4	G A & Co.
Q Kumari Hami	..	9-4	R E C & Co
Kalpan	..	..	N Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	Mangalore	9-4	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N N	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCKS

2 Goalpara	Rangoon	9-4	M M & Co
3 Lightning	P Gulf	9-4	M M & Co
4 Chakla	P Gulf	15-4	M M & Co
5 Alberto Cavaletto	Italy	17-4	M I & Co
7 Totomi Maru	Kobe	10 4	N Y Kaisha
8 Fukai Maru	Kobe	15-4	N Y Kaisha
10/11 Massilia	Liverpool	14 4	W & A G & Co
13 Dunera	Shanghai	12-4	M M & Co
16 Sanno Maru	Japan	11 4	N Y Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Clan Macbicar	Malabar coast	14-4	J F & Co
3 Dufferin	Suez	..	R I M
4 Vargha	Karachi	..	M M & Co
5 Loyalty	Genoa	14 4	M M & Co
6 Querimba	Rangoon	9-4	M M & Co
7 Patricia	Liverpool	15 4	K N & Co
8 Tiger	New York	10 4	Cox's Shipping Agency
9 Swakopmund	..	..	M M & Co
10 Warialda	Busra	0-4	M M & Co
11 Kalyan	London	10 4	M M & Co
12 Frankfurt	Liverpool	12 4	M M & Co
12 Oraro	N F	Anglo India & Colonial	S N & Co
13 N E Parvati	..	..	R K C & Co
13 Ferrara	Abadan	..	S W & Co
14 Lanka	Cannanore	..	R E C & Co
15 Curdoba	Constantinople	16-4	M M & Co
15 Oristano	Antwerp	..	T M & Co
J E Huntspill	..	..	W & A G & Co
17 A T Vasna	..	12-4	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Koweit	..	..	T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Aras	2 Months	31-5	T M & Co
Diyatalwa	..	9 4	Graham & Co

SUGAR PROBLEM.

◆

DR. MANN'S STATEMENT.

On Monday, among other witnesses examined by the Sugar Committee, was Dr. H. H. Mann, Ag. Director of Agriculture, Bombay. Dr. Mann's oral evidence has already appeared in these columns. In his written statement, Dr. Mann stated that though the sugarcane area in the Bombay Presidency was small, it was important as it probably represented in part, at any rate, the most advanced form of sugar cultivation in India. Over a large part of the Province, the cultivation of cane represented the ambition of most progressive cultivators, and, for a man in a village irrigated by wells, to grow cane who had not done so before represented a distinct rise in the social scale. In Bombay the area under cane was strictly limited by the water provided for irrigation either from wells, from river bunds, or from canals. Even in the regions of high rainfall, like the Konkan, the rain was so badly distributed that cane could not be grown without additional water supply, and so, the distribution of cane in the Presidency before the Deccan canals were opened followed the distribution of good reliable wells which would give water throughout the year. Except in the Deccan it still did so. The tendency in all the areas where wells were used chiefly or entirely for sugarcane growing was for the area to contract. This was most remarkably shown in Gujerat, and most notably in Northern Gujerat. He was inclined to attribute it in part to the increased cost of raising water with bullocks, to the discovery of alternative corps which required less water and were grown more quickly and to the difficulties of finance. He felt that the cane grown under wells must always be used for gur making and for sugar. The wells in Western India were small and. as in many areas they were very expensive, there would not be great concentration of cane growing under them. This meant that, for 70,000 acres out of the 90,000 acres under cane in 1917-18, the future lay in making gur and the efforts of the Department in those tracts should, therefore, be to lower the cost of production, to introduce and extend the use of better yielding canes and to improve the method of manufacture by extending the use of power crushers and more economical boiling plants wherever the conditions allowed. The experience up to the present indicated that this propaganda would not be of unusual difficulty and would, on the whole, be accepted readily. He considerd there was little doubt that, so far as the Bombay Presidency was concerned, there was not likely to be any rapid reduction in the amount of "gur" consumed by the people, even if the price of white sugar were more favourable than at present. The market for "gur" was very largely distinct from the market for sugar and for a good many years, he felt confident that sugar would not replace "gur" to any very large extent and the amount of gur consumed would not go down very greatly. If that was the case, it would be necessary to provide a sufficient amount of "gur" for the use of the people and the amount of cane necessary to provide this would have to be grown before the question of the manufacture of sugar could really be considered on a large scale.

Statistics showed that the net import of gur into the Bombay Presidency had varied from three and one third lakhs of maunds in 1917-18 to five and a quarter lakhs in 1914-15. The figures showd that the Bombay Presidency did not produce sufficient gur to satisfy its needs and an additional area of 5,000 acres of first class cane was required before it was likely to do so. In view, however, of the probable increase in the near future of at least 30.000 acres under canal schemes already under construction, it would, in a very few years, no longer be an importing centre for gur, but would have a produce of probably 25,000 acres of first class cane for export elsewhere, either in the form of gur or sugar. He did not think, therefore, that there was any need to consider the question of sugar production under the conditions of cane grown under well irrigation. The production of sugar was a matter which would appear really only suitable in the more concentrated areas under canals, but in these centers it would probably be necessary to develop it on a large scale. if the price of gur, already very sensitive to over-production, were not to fall actually below the cost of production.

CONDITIONS OF GROWING CANE IN DECCAN CANALS

The question was, therefore, how to develope cane growing under the Deccan Canals. For this the following conditions were necessary. The cane must be, as far as possible, concentrated so that at least 2,000 acres of cane must be within five miles of probable site of each factory. The land must be so drained as not to be affected by water logging, or the development of salt in the near future. Mr. Inglis had shown that this could be secured if the land in the canal areas were very carefully classified and the planting of cane was only allowed in those areas which were suitable for it, the land being, at the same time, re-distributed so as to get suitable fields for the purpose. At the same time, an area so chosen ought to be drained before any cane was allowed to be grown in it. To secure these requirements, three alternate schemes had been proposed. The first was the acquirement of a suitable area by a Joint Stock company which would cultivate its own cane. In Western India this involved the dispossession of the present owners of the land. The second was the acquirement by Government of the land suitable for cane which would then be re-arranged and kept in its own hands and merely leased to the cultivators who would then be under contract to sell their cane to any factory which might be established in the area. The third was to persuade people to allow the redistribution of their land so as to make it fit for cane growing. Such distribution should be proceeded with when a definite proportion, say sixty per cent. of the land holders in the village consented to this being done. The re-distribution would then be done at the cost of the owners and on condition that the cane produced should be sold to the factory. He was strongly averse to the first of these proposals on general economic grounds. In this port of India, there was a hardly, independent race of peasant proprietors and to dispossess them on any large scale and to substitute large holdings of land by planting companies was not, in his opinion, a sound policy. It meant that a small increase in the amount of sugar produced in India would be purchased at far too high a price. The second alternative was less objectionable, but he hesitated to recommend that this should be done on any large scale, as it would tend to make the present independent cultivators far too dependent on the will and pleasure of the Irrigation Department. To the third alternative, he saw much less objection. In fact, the only objection which arose in this matter was the inheritance of such re-distributed land. Although this matter of inheritance had so far, wrecked all schemes of re-distribution, he did not think that the problem was, in any sense, insoluable.

NEED FOR RE-DISTRIBUTION OF LAND.

If irrigation water were to be effectively used for cane, there were certain matters on which he would insist. The first was the re-distribution of land which was a necessity, however, it might be done. The second was a more equitable arrangement between the Irrigation Department and the cultivators than was the case at present. Under present rules, whatever the Irrigation Department might do in the way of giving water or withholding it, they could never be brought to book by the cultivators who had entered into contract with them, while the cultivators were completely in the hands of the canal authorities once they had planted their cane and a threat to stop the supply of water would always compel them to do what was desired. He would like to see a more equitable arrangement and would not mind a suitable rise in the rates charged for water, if the canal authorities could be compelled to give damages if they did not supply the water which they had contracted to give, and to which water for cane was given should be protected from damage by water logging, so far as it was produced by causes beyond the control of the cultivator, by the authorities which made the canal and gave the water. The whole question of giving water by measure to each cultivator should be investigated. If a suitable system could be evolved, nine-thenths of the difficulties between the Irrigation Department and the cultivators would be got rid of. The present rules, in his opinion, tended to do a very great deal of damage to cane and a system whereby water was only given to land which had previously been levelled, or where the water was brought by furrows running along the contour of the land should be substituted for it. Even if the above modifications of present irrigation practices carried out, the Deccan Canal areas would still need a great deal of improvement in agricultural practice, if cane were to retain its present position. A year and a half ago, the position of the great bulk of cane growers, at least in the Nira Valley, was very unsatisfactory. But for the recent rise in prices, their position would have been really serious and many cultivators and co-operative societies would have been bankrupt, or nearly so anticipated that the present rise in the price of gur would be temporary and that the price per palla would fall from Rs. 35 to Rs. 20 from next year. If this were the case, there must either be a very large increase in the production per acre, or else a very large reduction in the cost of growing the cane. The former depended largely on drainage and so, was not, to a very great extent, in the hands of the cultivators themselves. In regard to the latter, the introduction of the Manjri method which Professor Knight had described would reduce the cost of cultivation by about Rs. 200 an acre. This would be a tremendous advantage, not only because the crop would be produced more cheaply, but also because of the reduced financial accommodation that would be required. It was an unsatisfactory position from the economic point of view when the cost of growing a single crop was more than the total value of the land on which that crop was grown. To bring about the use of the Manjri methods demanded very intense propaganda by the Agricultural Department which it had not hitherto been able to given because of the restricted staff which it had been able to put into the field.

EXTEND THE PRESENT ORGANISATION.

He thought that the present organization should be largely extended. The Manjri farm which had been excellently worked would remain with a suitably increased staff. Each of the Deccan canal areas would have a demonstration farm with proper staff to show the Manjri methods, with such modifications as they might need and he thought that there should be a larger staff in each of the canal areas which would allow twenty or thirty demonstrations in cultivators fields each year. In addition to this, he was anxious to have a small experimental station for the special study of the red rot of cane in the Surat district. He also thought that there should be a special man on the staff of the Agricultural Engineer for the purpose of visiting and maintainging in order the small crushing plants which were now growing up on every canal area. With regard to the method of organization of factories which seemed most suitable under the economic conditions of the Deccan canal areas, while he looked upon sugar factories as inevitable in the near future, he would like them to be planned and conducted in such a way that the cultivators would be large sharers in them and would gain large proportions of the profit which they would obtain. He did not think that the system of reserving shares for the local cane growers, as was done at Belapur and Malegaon, was sufficient and advocated a modification of the scheme adopted in recent years in Antigua. He thought that any scheme devised for factories should not have the effect of taking away profits which were obtained locally and placing them in the hands of outside financers, if that could be avoided and, if it could not be avoided in the first instance, the scheme should be so arranged that a greater share of profits obtained from year to year should be retained locally.

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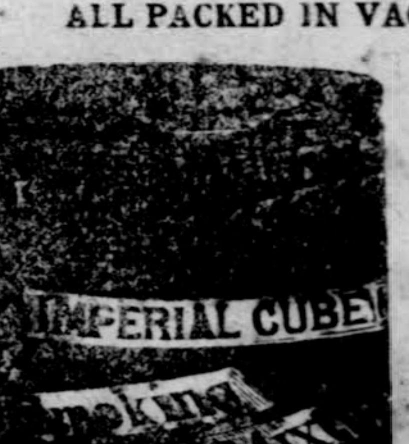

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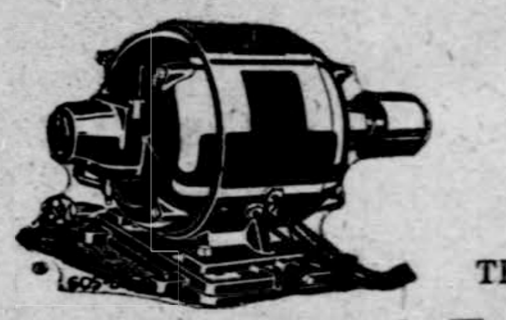

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CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The market for Jute Shares opened much firmer to-day and a fair amount of business was put through at higher rates but closed slightly easier. There was only a small inquiry for Coal shares prices ruling steady. In miscellaneous section a large number of cotton shares changed hands prices on the whole ruling fairly steady. There was also a strong inquiry for Anglo Oriental Navigation which showed an appreciation in price.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakar 46/8 ex Divd small odd lot, Fularibad 11/12, Jasnadih Sendra 31/12.

Jute—Anglo India 482, Budge Budge 630, Century 12/4 and 12/8 small lot, Clive A Prefs. 105, Craig 3 Prem, Hourah 49, Hooghly Prefs. 14/4, Kamarhatty 916, Kanknarrah 744, Khardah 620, Kinnison 1166, Lansdowne 509, Lawrence 835, National Prefs. 108, Reliance 53/6, Union 945 small lot.

Tea Panchani at par and /4/ Prem, Patrakola Prefs 85.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 43/4, Alpha General Insurance 3 discount and par, Bank of Bengal 1770, Bengal Paper 85, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 750, Behar Rice 9/8, Bowreah Cotton 1575, British India Corporation 18/8. British India Tobacco 12/4, Britannia Biscuits 9/8, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 10/10, Calcutta Industrial Bank 10/8. Chemical Industries 9/8, Dunbar Cotton 731, Frank Ross 15/4, Hatirkool Oil 11/12, Keshoram Cotton 21. New Ring Mill Cotton 1390, Ryam Sugar 28, Tata Industrial Bank 30 Prem. Titaghur Paper 380 Al.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/10 small lots at 59/4. War Bonds (short loans) 99 per cent. 1925 at 100 per cent. and 1928 at 100/4 per cent.

At the United Provinces Zemindars' Association held at Muzafernagar with Rao Geraj Singh in the chair, it was resolved that a telegram should be sent to the Secretary of State for India, requesting him to allot 4 seats to the Agra Zemindars and to the Talukdars of Oudh in the Provincial Legislative Council and a suitable person should be appointed to establish, a Zemindars' Association in every district and to take up propaganda work in connection with the Reform Scheme so far as it relates to Zamindars and cultivators.

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"Firm, sturdy and strong"

56, East Dulwich Grove,
East Dulwich, S.E.,
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Dear Sirs,—I feel I must tell you what Virol has done for our boy. At the age of 6 months he could not take any foods that were given him, nothing suited him, and I think we tried everything. At last we were strongly advised to try Virol, which we did, and were delighted at having found something that really agreed with him.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, April 8.)

Sir N. C. Macleod, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, relinquished charge of the office of Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th March, 1920, after office hours.

Mr. H. D. Rendall, I.C.S., Administrator, Junagadh State, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for two months on average salary and for four months on half average salary with effect from the 2nd April, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain J. C. Tate of the Bombay Political Department has been granted an extension of leave on private affairs for six months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him by Government Notification No. 6234, dated the 15th September, 1919.

The furlough granted to Mr. J. T. Scotson, Joint Judge, Hyderabad, by Government Notification No. 2283, dated the 25th March, 1919, is extended by two days.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. O. Warren-Codrington, Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum, is granted privilege leave for sixty days with effect from the date of relief.

The temporary appointment of Extra Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. G. DeLuna, Superintendent, Residency Office, Aden, has been appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class for, and in, the District of Aden.

The following appointments have been made:—

Mr. B. D. Sabnis, Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, to be Subordinate Judge, Bagalkot; Mr. S. A. Gupte, Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon.

Messrs. Sabnis and Gupte have severally been invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 150 within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judges' courts at Bagalkot and Pimpalgaon respectively.

Mr. W. C. Holman, on return from leave, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, vice Mr. S. F. Ellis, proceeding on leave, till relieved by Mr. A. C. J. Bailey.

Mr. A. F. Dalal, City Magistrate, Poona, to exercise the powers contemplated in Section 8 (i) of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., Second Assistant, has been allowed an extension on medical certificate for six months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. A. C. J. Bailey, Suptrintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension on medical certificate for two months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed an extension on medical certificate for six months of the furlough granted to him.

Rao Saheb Rajaram Venkatesh Marathe to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, vice Rao Saheb Maruti Tukaram Kamte, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted furlough on averave salary for sixteen days with effect from the 7th April, 1920, with permission to prefix to it the Easter holidays from the 1st to the 6th April, 1920, both days inclusive.

Mr. P. O'Brien to be District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, vice Mr. J. P. Cooke, pending further orders.

Mr. J. V. Cooke on relief to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. D. Healy proceeding on leave.

Major S. W. Jones, O.B.E., I.M.S., to be Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison.

Mr. J. D. Maitland Kirwan, on reversion to the Bombay Presidency, to be Principal of the Forest College, Dharwar.

Mr. R. P. Dalley, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Northern Division, is granted privilege leave of absence for four months and twenty-nine days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for one month and one day with effect from 1st June, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kolaba vice Mr. S. M. Bharucha, pending further orders.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha to be Collector of Sholapur vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Kaira vice Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., Collector of Kaira, is granted, with effect from 15th April, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner, Central Division, from the date he received charge from Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S.

The services of Mr. W. D. Lovell, temporary Forest Officer, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Board of Industries and Munitions.

Mr. A. W. Audy, Manager, Government Photozincographic Press, Poona, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. H. C. Howie to act as Manager, Government Photozincographic Press, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. W. Audy or pending further orders.

Mr. R. S. Athavle, District Deputy Collector, Satara, is granted, with effect from 12th April, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, privilege leave for two months.

Mr. R. W. Inder, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, is granted, with effect from 1st June, 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough on average salary for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi vice Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. P. V. Domingo to act as Deputy Collector, Bombay, vice Mr. Anant Laxman Deshmukh reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. du Bruel to be a member of the Cotton Contracts Board vice Mr. C. H. Goodall resigned.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of two years commencing from the 1st April, 1920:—

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, J.P.; the Hon. Mr. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna, O.B.E., J.P.; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta, J.P.; the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade; Major-General Sir Henry Freeland, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.E.

Major K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S., is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

Assistant Surgeon C. J. Ghia, L.M.&S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Surat, during the absence on leave of Major K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon P. M. Mehta, L.M.&S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon J. C. De Quadros.

Mr. H. Skeen, Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 6th April, 1920, with permission to prefix to his leave the Easter holidays.

Mr. M. V. Joshi, Assistant Manager, is appointed to act as Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, during the absence on leave of Mr. Skeen.

Consequent upon the appointment of Mr. N. D. Gharda, LL.B., as substantive pro tempore Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, with effect from the 6th April, 1920, vice Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I.C.S., transferred, the following appointments are announced:—

Mr. M. A. Randelia, LL.B., Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent, High Court Press, to be substantive pro tempore Deputy Registrar and Sealer, with effect from 6th April, 1920.

Mr. S. M. Mobedjina, LL.B., Chief Superintendent, Registrar's Office, to be substantive pro tempore Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent, High Court Press, with effect from the 6th April, 1920.

Major C. C. J. Barrett, C.I.E., First Assistant Resident, Aden, to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement vice Mr. E. M. Duggan proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. Berry, Secretary of the Aden Port Trust, to act as Chairman of the Port Trust vice Mr. E. M. Duggan proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Janjira, vice Mr. S. M. Bharucha, pending further orders.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha to be Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to act as political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Ganesh Govind Phadke to do duty as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, vice Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. Chuharsing Dharamsing Advani to act as Deputy Collector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Gurdasing Teumal on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. Muhammad Hashim Ali Muhammad Sumro to act as Deputy Collector in Sind, vice Mr. Mangharam Chandiram appointed as uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind pending further orders.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., on return from leave, to do duty temporarily as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kanara and thereafter to act as Collector of Kanara vice Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Rev. E. S. J. D'Alessio, Chaplain of Ahmedabad, to be Chaplain of Mahableshwar with Satara, as a temporary measure.

The Rev. J. C. Hall, Chaplain of Mount Abu, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, pending relief by the Rev. C. R. Ryall.

The Rev. C. R. Ryall, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

The seven months' combined leave granted to Mr. C. Graham Smith, Professor of Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, is cancelled.

The following appointments have been made with effect from the 1st April, 1920:—

Mr. Dinkar Shankar Savarkar to be Educational Inspector, Bombay Division.

Mr. Jlaludin [illegible] Mia Kadri to be Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on Rs. 700 per mensem.

Mr. N. [illegible] to be a member of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission vice Mr. C. N. [illegible], C.I.E., resigned.

Mr. A. Geddis to be a member of the Bombay Smoke-Nuisances Commission vice Mr. F. C. [illegible].

*Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., is granted with effect from the 1st May, 1920, or the subsequent date of relief, privilege leave of absence for such period as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted with effect from the 3rd April, 1920, privilege leave for five months and eight days in combination with furlough on average salary for four months and ordinary furlough for two months and twenty-three days.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, I.M.S., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough on avergae salary for two months with effect from the 3rd April, 1920, or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S., to act as His Excellency the Governor's Private Secretary vice Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. L. E. Greening, A.M.I.C.E., has, on the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the selection of Civil Engineers for service in India, been appointed to the Bombay Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer. He is posted to the Central Division.

Mr. C. E. Aitken, B.Sc. (Edin.), Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough on half average salary for one year, with effect from the date of his relief.

Mr. H. C. Crossle, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, is posted on his return from leave to the Persian Gulf vice Mr. Aitken.

The combined leave granted to Mr. H. C. Crossle, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, has been extended by two months' furlough.

The services of Mr. Nuggihalli Narasim Ayyangar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Educational Department for three years for employment as Professor of Civil Engineering, College of Engineering, Poona, vice Mr. Jotsing Harising Advani, L.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I., A.I.E.E., Executive Engineer who reverts to the Public Works Department with effect from the 10th June, 1920.

Rao Bahadur Sakrayapatna Shrinivas Aiyangar, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Dharwar to the Kanara District vice Mr. Ayyangar.

Captain J. A. W. Cooper, F.S.I., A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.H.V.E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Dharwar Irrigation to the Dharwar District vice Rao Bahadur Aiyangar.

On completion of his special duty in the Kaira and Panch Mahals District, Mr. W. N. Cartland, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Dharwar Irrigation District vice Captain Cooper.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Cartland, Captain Cooper will act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation District, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Dharwar District.

Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with commuted furlough on average salary for two months and ordinary furlough on half average salary for four months, with effect from the 28th August, 1919.

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Good reliable oil and water Colours Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distempers etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·0404%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·8·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·4·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1948%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles ______________________ or order
to the payment of Rs. ______________ at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues
of the Government of India on the __________ day of __________ 1920.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

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The Tonic of all Tonics. The Greatest Nerve Food.—Just judge for yourself—its wonderful results.
Kola—an admirable pick-me-up.
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Electro-Tonic Pearls
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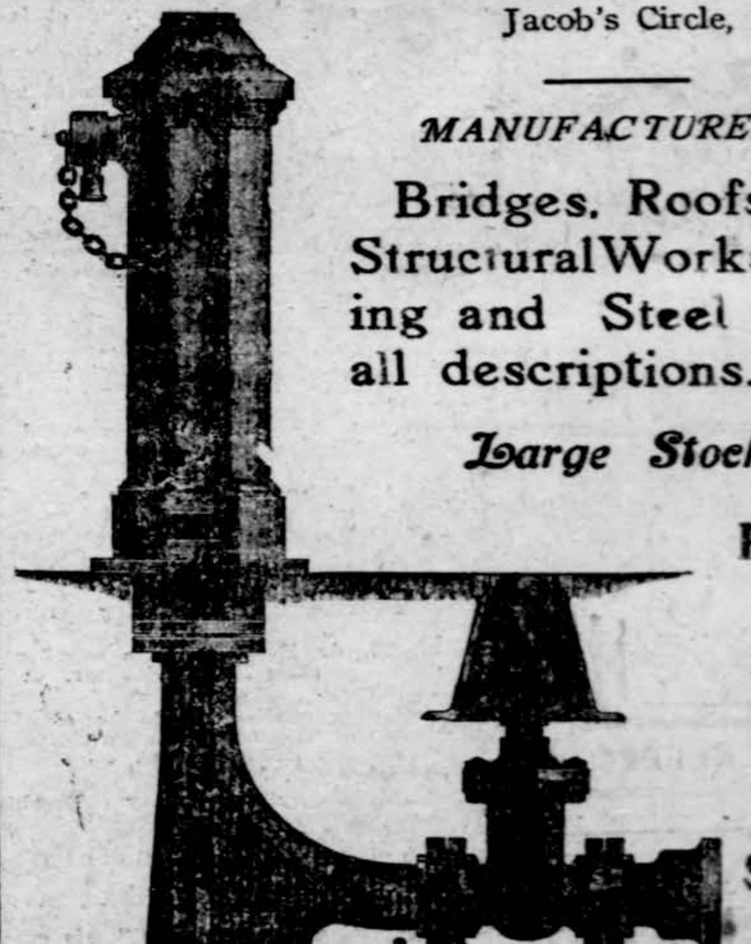

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